

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



MR. LL—D G—RGE (soliloquising): "Confound the Dog! Why doesn't he drop the Bill and go for the Shadow?"

[The Conciliation Committee, refusing to listen to Mr. Lloyd George's vague sympathy with a Bill to enfranchise ALL women, have determined to press forward with their own Bill in the Autumn Session.]

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

August, the holiday month, is over, and September, the month of preparation, is with us. With health and vigour in their faces suffrage workers are everywhere returning to their tasks, determined that the autumn shall bring forth not merely a great suffrage campaign,

but the greatest that has yet been seen, the campaign that shall culminate in victory. The conflict is certain to be keen, but we have everything on our side and we mean to win.

Everyone Must Help.

To ensure speedy success there is need of the help of all. Those who have already borne the burden and heat of the day are still in the front rank of the fighters; to these must now be added women who from one cause or another have hitherto stood on one side—party women who have failed to see that the only sound way of supporting the principles they have at heart is first to obtain their recognised place as citizens of the country, non-political women who are to-day beginning to understand that the possession of the vote is necessary in order to safeguard the interests of the home, of the children, and of the race. With such new recruits constantly coming into the ranks the woman suffrage army marches forward with stout heart and glad step prepared for any conflict which may be necessary.

Mrs. Pankhurst in the Highlands.

Excellent news is to hand concerning the success of Mrs. Pankhurst's tour in the Highlands of Scotland. Everywhere comes the same intelligence of crowded meetings of delighted audiences and of a hearty response to the appeal for funds and for membership. After all

the busy campaigns of the past five years it is difficult to realise that so many people are still to be found who have never heard a suffrage speaker and who know nothing of the movement; yet such is the case. To them these meetings are a new vision striking right across the commonplace of their daily lives and showing them that there are many things "undreamt of in their philosophy." We draw attention to the further programme of Mrs. Pankhurst's tour, outlined on page 804, and also to her prospective engagements in Ireland in October.

Holiday Campaign.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is taking meetings during September in different parts of England. Those already arranged are the following:—Wednesday, September 14, York; Thursday, September 15, Bridlington; Friday, September 16, Ilkley; Wednesday, September 21, Herne Bay; Friday, September 23, Eastbourne; Wednesday, September 28, St. Leonards. In other holiday resorts a vigorous campaign is being conducted by members of the W.S.P.U., particulars of which are given on page 804. Meanwhile, with a view to providing powder and shot to combat the attacks of the anti-suffragists, and to answer the opponents of the Conciliation Committee's Bill, a new armoury of literature is being prepared by the Woman's Press, which will be found of especial service to suffragists.

Rev. R. J. Campbell on Woman Suffrage.

In the course of a touchingly beautiful sermon at the City Temple last Sunday Mr. R. J. Campbell showed a very real understanding of the spiritual significance of the woman's movement. In all agitations for reform, he reminded his hearers, there is the temptation to trundle to the powers that be; but this must be sternly resisted; there must be no compromise.

The actual good result of any human effort is the precise equivalent of the pure spiritual motive that has been put into it. There are people within sound of my voice this morning who are so passionately, so grandly, in earnest about votes for women that they would willingly lay down their lives for the cause. Any community is the better and the nobler for the presence of such people; I am glad they are here.

Votes for women, Mr. Campbell added, would, he was told by people who ought to know, soon be won. *The Christian Commonwealth* of September 7 (in which a full report of the sermon is given) notes that Mr. Lloyd George, who was present, wore a "grave, reminiscent look" at the mention of woman suffrage, and that at the remark that the vote would soon be won his expression became inscrutable.

Mrs. Ayrton at Sheffield.

A notable speech was made last week by the distinguished scientist, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, who has been such a generous supporter of the W.S.P.U., on the question of Votes for Women. The meeting was in the nature of an At Home in connection with the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, kindly given by Professor Beattie, of Sheffield University, and his wife. Mrs. Ayrton dealt with the elements of anti-suffragist opposition, showing from what motives they sprang. We hope to be able in our next issue to give some extracts from her speech.

The "Votes for Women" Competition.

There are now three weeks left before the end of September, and there is still a chance for everyone to enter for the competition. Many new friends have been made during the holidays, and one of the best little presents that could be given them before parting is a filled-in order form for VOTES FOR WOMEN to be sent to them regularly during the next six months. Others may be induced to order the paper for themselves. Everywhere the aim should be to get permanent readers.

The Manchester Women's Lodging House.

We congratulate Manchester upon following the example set by Glasgow many years ago in opening a municipal women's lodging-house. And we are delighted that the honoured name of Margaret Ashton has been selected with which to christen the new building. The need for women's lodging-houses was demonstrated publicly some years ago by the courage of Mary Higgs, who personally investigated the existing accommodation for women and found it utterly inadequate. But, indeed, to those who have the slightest imagination it has always been amply evident that where public effort was required to secure proper accommodation for men it was still more needed in the case of women if decent lodging was to be provided. Yet even to-day in London and in nearly all our great cities such accommodation is not forthcoming. All honour to Manchester and to Miss Margaret Ashton for taking the lead.

Only Male Cooks Need Apply.

We commend to anti-suffragists as a fitting object for their labours in municipal work the case of the cooking classes organised by the London County Council for boys only. Cooking is, even according to anti-suffragist gospel, an occupation in which women may hope to earn a living, but if the only classes for scientific training in the culinary art are confined to boys, all the better paid positions will fall to men, and women will be told once more that they are inferior because they are women.

Underpay and Women Workers.

Some time ago we commented upon the sweating of women embroiderers in Belfast. The figures there given are corroborated in the report of the Medical Officer of Health, who mentions that for sewing 308 dots on a cushion cover a woman received the sum of one penny. He gives other instances, such as women's aprons, 2d. per dozen; blouses, 9d. per dozen. It is almost incredible that such a shameful state of affairs should continue to exist. A case in which underpay led to temptation and eventually to suicide was reported in the papers recently. A girl of 17, employed at a grocery establishment as cashier, who received a wage of 8s. per week, yielded to temptation to take some of the money, and rather than face the world "without a character" drowned herself. The jury, we are told, expressed the opinion that she was too young for such a responsible position. They might also with advantage have commented upon her wage.

Progress in New York.

We are delighted to find that Suffrage Societies in America are now beginning to work on the lines that have proved so successful in this country. In New York the Equality League for Self-Supporting Women, with several other societies, has arranged to hold a great Pageant on October 29. It will walk from 59th Street and 5th Avenue to Washington Square. Thousands of women are expected to take part, and there will be tableaux illustrating the industries of our great grandmothers. Every class, profession and trade will also be represented by women, and in a carriage will ride some of the famous veterans of the movement. One of the features of the procession will be a baby show. The procession is being organised chiefly by

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blotch, and it is believed that Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will co-operate. A further account of the work being done in New York will be found in an interesting letter on page 803.

New Zealand.

From the British Empire beyond the seas comes, in the *New Zealand Herald* of July 13, a splendid vindication of the beneficent effects of women's enfranchisement in that colony. The writer, who heads his article "Timidity in Politics," discusses the absurd attitude of the British Government, an attitude which is evidently absolutely unintelligible to him.

"We have never been able to understand," he says, "the vehement opposition which has been shown to the granting of the franchise to women by Home politicians. We can only account for it by the fact that it appears to them as a startling innovation, and as such must be resisted. There was a time even in New Zealand when the attitude of public men was not very different, and when even Mr. Seddon was found ridiculing the idea of 'petticoat government.' But Woman Suffrage in the Dominion has completely falsified all the fears of the pessimists. The evils that were to follow in its train have not made their appearance. . . . The opposition to the change is largely due to timidity. The most striking illustration of the truth of this is to be found in the extraordinary argument used in the debate in the House of Commons that the precedent of New Zealand was worthless in view of the fact that the Indian Empire contains millions of subject races, who are opposed to women being allowed to participate in politics. Surely the English people are losing their ancient fibre if they are afraid of legislating for themselves, lest they should give offence to those of a different race and colour. This is not the spirit that has made us what we are, and its appearance may well give rise to gloomy reflections."

The Value of Women Doctors.

A splendid testimony to the ability of women doctors was made by Sir James Ritchie at the Mansion House a few days ago. Dr. Elsie Royale, one of the medical officers of the City of London Infirmary, gave evidence as to the mental condition of persons found wandering in the City and deemed to be of unsound mind. The magistrate remarked: "I am very glad to see a lady doctor here. I am sure they act just as well and just as efficiently, and perhaps more humanely, than ordinary medical men."

Florence Nightingale and India.

It is suggested by anti-woman suffragists that British prestige in India would suffer if women were allowed a voice in the administration of our Empire. Sir W. Wedderburn, in a letter to the *Times* of Aug. 30, writes:—

Among the many beneficent activities of Miss Florence Nightingale, may I draw attention to the powerful influence exercised by her in favour of Indian village sanitation, especially in connection with the seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which met in London in August, 1891? Deeply grieved by the mortality among the Indian masses caused by unhealthy surroundings, she set herself to bring India prominently within the scope of the congress. Accordingly a large and influential Indian committee was formed, of which the late Sir Owen Burne was the chairman and Mr. S. Digby, C.I.E., the honorary secretary; and an appeal for co-operation was made both to the Indian authorities and to the unofficial public of India. This appeal, supported by the magic of Miss Nightingale's name, met with complete success. The Secretary of State (Viscount Cross) and the Viceroy (the Marquis of Lansdowne) gave official approval; the Indian Princes contributed liberally to the expenses; delegates were nominated by the Indian universities, chambers of commerce, municipalities, and associations; and two days of the congress were devoted to reading papers and hearing addresses by medical experts on the conditions of health in the different provinces of India. These proceedings gave an immediate impetus to the cause of village sanitation. At the same time it was felt that a permanent connection should be established with the International Congress, not only for India, but also for other tropical countries; and accordingly, with Miss Nightingale's approval, I moved a resolution proposing that in future congresses "a tropical section should be formed, with a view to a more full discussion of questions affecting sanitation and the origin of disease in tropical climates." This resolution was seconded by Sir Douglas Galton and carried "with acclamation," thus becoming the starting-point for the special study of tropical disease, which in subsequent years has obtained such important development.

This would seem to show that India and other nations beyond the seas are more large-minded than is supposed by some would-be statesmen at home.

Items of Interest.

We are glad to learn that the Cradley Heath chain-makers are likely to be successful in resisting the attempt of the employers to keep their wages for another six months below the legal minimum. Owing to the support of the general public they are being enabled to stand out for the better terms, and several firms have already given way.

In the Edinburgh printing dispute, in which the men are standing out for the "ultimate total elimination of female labour," strike notices were handed in at the end of last week, but there is now some indication that a settlement may be effected.

Mme. Curie has again advanced the boundaries of human knowledge and added to the possessions of science by succeeding in isolating pure radium, which had hitherto only been known in compound form. A sealed tube containing the first particle of this substance will be the most cherished possession of the new radium institute, of which Mme. Curie is to be the first director.

Mlle. Helene Dutrieu has made a wonderful aeroplane flight, carrying a passenger, from Blankenberghe, on the coast of Belgium, to Bruges and back, circling the belfry tower at Bruges and the Madeleine Church. Watched by thousands of spectators, she flew at an average height of 1,200 ft., and received a tremendous ovation when she alighted on the sands at Blankenberghe.

The League for the Protection of Horses, which has just issued a report, says that the women cab-drivers in Paris treat their horses much better than the men do, and show them more consideration. It is very rarely that the women drivers use the whip.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Although the holidays are not yet over, many enquiries are being made as to the recommencement of the two weekly free meetings in London. These will begin again in October, the first being held on Monday afternoon, October 3, at 3 p.m., in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. The chair will be taken by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and there will be speeches by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., and others.

Great Meeting in the Albert Hall.

Those who wish to be present at the great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, November 5, should secure tickets without delay. The meeting marks the inauguration of a great campaign all over the country to urge the Government to allow time for the further stages of the Conciliation Committee's Bill this session. As on Saturday, June 18, the whole of the hall is available, but the special regulations do not permit the public sale of tickets. For the convenience of W.S.P.U. members, however, certain parts of the hall have been set aside for them and their friends, men and women, and numbered and reserved tickets for these may be purchased by members from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Several hundred of these have already been sold. The prices of these seats are as follows: Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; Arena, 1s.; Upper Orchestra, 6d.; Grand Tier Boxes (holding ten), 30s.; Loggia (holding eight), 21s.; 2nd Tier Boxes (holding five), 12s. 6d. The local W.S.P.U.'s have, as before, been given the first opportunity of taking up the Grand Tier Boxes.

The Campaign.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Highland tour, which is proving such an enormous success, includes a large number of meetings, details of which will be found on page 804. Those who would like further opportunities of hearing Mrs. Pankhurst, and those who are prepared to offer her hospitality, are invited to communicate at once with Miss Una Dugdale, care of Miss Macfarlane, 8, Melville Place, Edinburgh. During September a very large number of other meetings will be held. On Wednesday, September 14, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at York, and on Thursday, September 15, at Bridlington. On Friday, September 16, Mrs. Lawrence will address a drawing-room meeting at Ilkley. On September 21 Mrs. Lawrence will speak at Herne Bay, on September 23 in the Town Hall, Eastbourne, and on September 28 at the Royal Concert Hall, St. Leonards. Details of a very large number of other meetings will be found under Reports from Organisers.

Debenham & Freebody.

Wigmore Street, London, W.

SPORTS COATS

We have made a special study of Knitted Sports Coats, and have now in stock a very large assortment in wool, silk, and mercerised cotton. Our silk-knitted Coats are specially attractive. They are the most useful garment imaginable, and are suitable alike for dressy occasions and town wear, as well as for the seaside, the river, travelling, outdoor sports, and foreign seaside resorts. They have the style and effect of a perfect-fitting tailor-made garment, with the comfort and warmth of a negligee wrap. In black, white, and all the newest shades, including early Autumn tints.



Hand-knitted Sports Coat (as sketch), beautifully made from soft, fleecy wool, suitable for both slender and stout figures; 32 to 36 inches long, in black, white, and fashionable colours. **29/6**

SPORTS CATALOGUE POST FREE.

EDINBURGH WOMEN COMPOSITORS.

The situation in Edinburgh with regard to the printers' strike has not yet cleared. The men printers, it will be remembered, are demanding the ultimate total abolition of female labour in the printing trade. Numerous conferences have been held between employers and employed, and on Thursday and Friday last week strike notices were handed in; these will terminate at the end of next week. In the meantime proposals for arriving at a compromise have been laid before the Executive of the Scottish Typographical Association, and no further development is expected until the body has reported its opinion. We give below two striking Press comments on the dispute and the principle involved.

EDINBURGH EVENING NEWS.

The printers' dispute (writes a correspondent in touch with the Labour movement) has naturally aroused a great deal of interest in trades union and Labour circles in Edinburgh. Outsiders believe that the condition of the men from the financial point of view is not satisfactory, and the general wage earned by skilled tradesmen like compositors is not satisfactory. Likewise, it is believed that the existence of women compositors has been used to restrict men's work and lower wages. If such points as a limitation of female employees, a demarcation of the work and a minimum wage for women had been insisted on there would have been substantial backing for the men's demands; but even the strongest trades unionists locally resent the claim for the "elimination" of female workers. One of the best-known Labour men has described the demand as "outrageous." In fact, it is so uncompromising that not only has public opinion been estranged, but it is very doubtful if the sympathy and countenance of the various unions in the city would be obtained. Other trades than printers are affected by the direct competition of women in the trade, and they have had to accept the inevitable. As an employee in one of these industries said, if women are shut out of the composing rooms—and that is the logical outcome of the men's demands—they would tend to overflow into trades already affected, and make the case of men working therein worse than it is at present. This aspect of the case has been repeatedly discussed in workshops of the city, and has not exactly led to sympathy for the strikers, who, it is considered, would have acted wisely if the masters' conditions had been accepted.

One of the local Labour leaders asserted that the question at issue could not be relieved from being a sex question. If the principle was carried into all trades it would most certainly be a sex war. It was most undesirable, especially when really steady progress was being made in the organisation of female labour. Indeed, the results of such organisation were remarkable, and must end in an improvement in the position of the female worker, besides giving her a truer outlook on the industrial situation. But if the compositors' theory were put in practice it would be a case of women organising not to secure terms from their employers, and to protect their rights, but against male labour.

EDINBURGH EVENING DISPATCH.

The strikers are entering into a conflict against a great principle, which was never stronger than at the present day—namely, that all women have the right to enter into competition with men in any calling for which they are fitted, and where their services are in demand. Even if all the masters were to-day to concede the demands of the men, it would no more stop the inevitable introduction of more women into the profession than would Mrs. Partington's broom hold back the Atlantic.

THE WOMEN CHAIN-MAKERS.

Nearly 700 women chain-makers are still locked out at Cradley Heath, while a small number have resumed work at the higher rates. The cause of the lock-out, it will be remembered, was an attempt to get the women to consent to receiving, for six months, wages below the minimum fixed by the Board of Trade, and the fear that a large amount of stock having been accumulated, there would in a short time be no work to do. An illustrated article on the women chain-makers appeared in VOTES FOR WOMEN of September 2. We give below an extremely interesting account of a visit to Cradley which appeared in an article, written by Mary Mortimer Maxwell, in the *Daily Express* of September 6.

"The Dollie."

"What is this?" I asked, as I stooped over a bit of moving iron that struck automatically on the link beneath. "I had nothing like that to help me finish up the links I made!"

"Should say not!" answered the workman. "That's a 'dollie,' and women can't have 'dollies.' It's with the 'dollie' we make a better class of work."

"I suppose it's too hard for the women to use?" I remarked doubtfully, as I watched the ease with which it swung. "Let me try it." He gave me his place, and I worked that 'dollie' as easily as I could stick a hairpin in my hair. I did it badly, of course, from lack of practice, but it was easy work.

"Why don't the women have 'dollies,'" I persisted, "so they can do this better class of work and get better pay?"

"Because then they'd take the bread out of the men's mouths by doing men's work and getting men's pay!" was the answer.

"One of these days," I said wrathfully, "a London Suffragist will come down here and start working a 'dollie' in her backyard workshop, and get good pay for first-class work!"

"If she does, we'll smash the 'dollie' or take it away," he said.

"Do the manufacturers make the law that a woman can't use a 'dollie'?" I asked.

"No, the men make it. It isn't a law, it's just a precedent to keep the men's wages up."

I dropped my suffragist argument. "Look here," I said, "imagine I am married to a chain-maker and have four children. Who ought to support me and the children?"

"The man, of course!" came in a shout from the assembled men.

By using a 'dollie' he makes what you call good wages doing first-class work, doesn't he?"

"Yes. It's his job to work and to support his family," agreed the men.

I went on with my hypothetical marriage to a chain-maker. "But he dies and leaves me with the four children. Now, you say that to support me and the children is the man's job. Well, now he's dead and he can't attend to that job. I've to do that man's job—support myself and the children. If I do ordinary work without the 'dollie' I can make, say, 10s. a week; but if I have a 'dollie' I'll make, perhaps, 30s. Now, though you wouldn't let the suffragist have the 'dollie,' you certainly would agree to let the poor widow, doing her dead husband's job, have it, and increase her wages, wouldn't you?"

"No!"

The shout came from the assembled men and the women, too, who had now joined the group. I turned to the women.

"Don't you think, then, that the widow should have the chance of making men's wages if she can?"

"No. She'd be taking the bread out of other men's mouths," answered the women. "But the widow must get bread for herself and the children!" I insisted.

"Better she should starve than that all the men should lose their jobs. It's the men's job. The women haven't any business with 'dollies.'"

I gasped. I rubbed my eyes as though to awaken myself from a strange dream of long ago. The men smiled at me patronisingly, the women laughed, and one of them remarked that there was "nothing like a London lady for having her little joke," and then she invited me to have a cup of tea beside the forge in her backyard workshop.

I shall leave behind me in Cradley Heath the tragedy of the ages—the problem of the inequality of the sexes—still unsolved.

A Correction.

In the article on the Women Chain-makers Strike in our issue of September 2nd, it was stated that the National Union of Women Workers had opened an office in Cradley. This was an error, the Society referred to being the National Federation of Women Workers.

FIRST WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE IN ENGLAND.

Ashton House, Manchester.

A long, irregular, artistic room, green and white painted walls, parquet floor, large plant-filled windows, through which the sun shines brightly to-day—and a crowd of interested people, listening with delight to the speeches of the women and men who occupy the small platform. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Gustav Behrens) has unlocked the door of Ashton House, the first Manchester Municipal Lodging House for Women, and now, in happy phrases, he declares the building open. The Lord Mayor, Councillor Fildes, and Councillor Jackson, whilst admitting that the Sanitary Committee has done its utmost to provide a fine building, attribute this achievement to the initiative and untiring zeal of women, and not least to Councillor Margaret Ashton, in whose honour the building is named. Miss Ashton seconds the vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and expresses the hope that this Home will do something to lessen that crying shame of our great cities—the fact that every night some women have nowhere to lay their heads, because their scanty earnings are not enough to pay for a decent shelter.

A few words about the Home itself. On the ground floor, adjoining the day-room where the speeches were made, is a large dining-room, and beyond this is the kitchen, with its cooking ranges, boiling-water apparatus, and stacks of earthenware and cooking utensils, any of which may be used by the residents. Close by is the storeroom, or shop, where groceries and cooked meats can be bought. A visit to the basement reveals a number of baths, footbaths, lavatory basins, and mirrors, whilst a long cupboard erection proves to be a series of 218 lockers, a most useful adjunct. Next to the baths is a well-equipped laundry, and nothing makes one realise more the hapless plight of many of the women for whom the Home is intended, than the thoughtful provision of cubicles in which to wait while the clothing dries in the hot-drying apparatus. And now upstairs. Three stories containing 218 cubicles, each completely separate, each having its bed and chair, and—an important factor—its own window. The three dormitories are lofty, well-lighted and ventilated, and each is supplied with water. The beds are all alike, the prices 6d., 6d., and 4d., fixed according to the floor on which the rooms are situated. There are rooms for attendants on each landing.

The cost of the Home has been £11,000. It is fitted throughout with electric light, and the extensive use of white tiles, green and white paint, light-coloured woods, and large windows gives an impression of air, space, and beauty. The women who live here will be made to feel that they are not outcasts or forlorn, but a part of the great sisterhood of women.

JANE RATCLIFFE.

HOLIDAY SKETCHES.

I.

Scene: Off Dunoon, where the battleship "Hampshire" lies on view to the public. A motor-boat, called "The Suffragette," painted in purple, white and green, and flying the W.S.P.U. flag, lies at the slip, and the owners overhear this conversation:

1st WOMAN: "Eh! look at you bonnie boat!"

2nd WOMAN: "My! fancy ony-yin ca'in' it 'The Suffragette.' But it's the bonniest loat a've seen this year."

WORKING MAN: "Ah'm thinkin' if mair woemen wis suffragettes and less men had votes it'd be a d—d sight better for this country."

And then a general discussion ensues on Votes for Women.

II.

A wayside cottage in Essex. Two women alight from their cycles, and an old woman brings them some refreshment. Hiding her W.S.P.U. badge, one of the cyclists remarks: "Well, what do you think of the Suffragettes; aren't they awful creatures?" The old woman hesitates, evidently not sure of her ground and afraid of offending good customers, then says: "Oh, I don't know, Miss." The cyclists then declare themselves and have a chat on the subject nearest their hearts, from which it transpires that both the old woman and her husband are in favour of the movement, but do not see why the Suffragettes should have protested against their prison treatment. This is clearly explained, and she agrees that there was no other course to be followed. "Ah, Miss," she says, "it seems to me that the movement can only compare itself to a girl entering domestic service. She must begin in the scullery and gradually work her way up to the top. At present we are only in the scullery, and are awaiting our promotion to the vote; but we won't get it unless we work for it." The cyclists ride off, leaving behind them a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN and a W.S.P.U. badge pinned on the old woman's blouse.

III.

At a holiday camp in Norfolk a woman swimmer, an ardent member of the W.S.P.U., finding that there are no swimming races for ladies, determines to enter for the ordinary races. In the trial heat she comes in next to a swimmer known as "Asquith." In the final, however, she again comes in second, and "Mr. Asquith" comes in last!

IV.

A Norfolk Broad. Two Suffragettes cycling suddenly discern the purple, white and green floating from the mast of one of the yachts. They pause on the bridge to ask an old fisherman whose colours they are. With a humorous and not unfriendly glance at their ties he replies, "They be also Suffragettes!"

V.

Just seven of us, the perfect number, three district nurses and the rest occupied in various kinds of social work, but all one on the important question! After a very happy afternoon at Sittington one of the magic number was struck with a bright idea "Why not advertise our great cause on Hindover?" No sooner thought than done. How we worked! Some cut turf, some fetched stones (white ones of course). Dusk was coming on, but undaunted we worked as only British women can. Stone after stone was laid, when, lo! just as the last rays of light passed over Hindover the magic words "Votes for Women" appeared on its summit!

[Reports from some Holiday centres will be found on page 104.]

PLANTING THE FLAG.

The purple, white, and green flag is waving in triumph from the top of the Fernedatum, in the Dolomite Mountains. The peak is one of the Geissler range, and the climb was successfully carried out on August 22 by Miss Douglas Smith, who is an experienced rock climber. The traversing of a wall of rock 80 feet in length, part of which bends outwards and which affords very little foothold, was included in a strenuous day's work. At the summit there is a little patch of earth, and in this the flagstaff is firmly planted. The Tyrollese guide was most interested, and helped in the operation, but was somewhat puzzled when Miss Douglas Smith rose to her feet and gravely saluted the flag. The Fernedatum is a beautiful peak just under 10,000 feet high, composed entirely of rock, and is one of the most difficult ascents of the neighbourhood. It is mentioned in the guide books as suitable only for practised climbers. Miss Douglas Smith inscribed her name in the book which is kept at the top, and the well-known motto "Deeds not Words," as well as the initials "W.S.P.U."

WOMEN UNDER CANVAS.

Under strict military discipline, about 50 women belonging to the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps have just completed a week's camping at Studland, Dorset. The object was to familiarise the members with the probable conditions of field work in time of war, and the routine included lectures on first aid, sanitation, field work and nursing, given by Dr. Lillias Hamilton and Dr. Leipholdt, as well as demonstrations in cooking, stretcher and ambulance drills under R.A.M.C. Sergeant-instructors. The corps owes its formation to Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, who has been assisted during the week by Miss Temperley, Miss Streetfield, the Hon. M. Gibbs and Miss Hawkins as superintendents.

MRS. PANKHURST'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Irish members and friends will welcome the news that at last they are to have the opportunity of listening to Mrs. Pankhurst, an opportunity they have often envied their English and Scotch friends! Arrangements are rapidly going forward for a week's tour, during which the following cities will be visited:—

Cork	Monday, October 3
Dublin	Tuesday, " 4
Dundalk	Wednesday, " 5
Belfast	Thursday, " 6
Derry	Friday, " 7

All over the country from east to west and from north to south, interest in the woman's movement is being awakened, and the visit of Mrs. Pankhurst is sure to gain many friends to the cause. Friends in or near any of the places mentioned above who can offer hospitality or help in advertising the meetings are asked to communicate with Miss Shannon, B.A., Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin, from whom all particulars may be had.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. ELMY.

The public memorial to Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy in recognition of her life-long work for women, continues to rouse widespread interest, and the subscription list already amounts to over £65. Among many interesting letters from subscribers we quote a few extracts. One lady writes as "one of many who not only regard her personal gifts with admiration but who are grateful beyond words for her magnificent life-work in the cause of women." She adds: "Long may she remain with us, not only to see the triumph of the cause, but its practical working." Another writes:—"I have known Mrs. Elmy for many years, and cannot express in words my love and esteem for her. A gentleman living here (Derby) who has also known her many years, says:—"If the women of England ever realise what they owe to Mrs. Elmy, they will put up to her memory a national monument." Councillor Margaret Ashton writes:—"I have a great admiration and regard for her patient and enduring courage. Those who wish to show their appreciation of this veteran worker in the cause of women's freedom should send subscriptions without delay to the Hon. Treasurer of the Memorial Fund, Mrs. Martindale, Horsted Keynes, Sussex."

MAGISTERIAL IMPERTINENCE.

Two instances have come to hand during the last few days of police-court magistrates' impertinences to women in the Courts. In one case Mr. de Gray, South Western Police Court, hurled a gratuitous insult at a woman witness, exclaiming, "I cannot believe this woman." "Why not, sir?" asked the defendant's solicitor. Mr. de Gray replied that the witness of women was often unreliable. Another magistrate (Greenwich) was guilty of a similar insult when he complained that most of the court's time was taken up by hearing disputes between women, and that they were worse than men in the lack of gentleness and kindness. How long are women to suffer the insults of persons in authority, who cannot exercise sufficient self-control to prevent these cruel generalisations? Until women have the vote they will not receive the self-respect which is accorded to even the lowest grade of men.

Many sensational accounts of a strike among French milliners are appearing in the English papers. Women gatekeepers on a line of railway in Ireland are reported to be on strike with the men for increased wages and shorter hours.

The number of girl candidates in the Civil Service appears to be greatly on the increase. For 467 posts last year there were 5,491 women competitors, a large increase on the previous year.

TEXT OF THE CONCILIATION COMMITTEE'S BILL.

TO EXTEND THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE TO WOMEN OCCUPIERS.

Be it enacted, etc.:

1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification, or of a ten-pound occupation qualification, within the meaning of The Representation of the People Act (1885), shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered is vote for the county or borough in which the qualifying premises are situated.
2. For the purposes of this Act, a woman shall not be disqualified by marriage for being registered as a voter, provided that a husband and wife shall not both be qualified in respect of the same property.
3. This Act may be cited as "The Representation of the People Act, 1910."

HOW MEN QUALIFY FOR THE VOTE.

Under the existing law men in order to possess the franchise have to qualify in one or other of the following capacities:—(1) Occupiers, (2) owners, (3) lodgers, (4) university graduates.

The effect of the passage of the new Bill would be to give women occupiers the vote while continuing to withhold it from women owners, lodgers, and graduates. From the foregoing it will be seen that women occupiers are many times more numerous than all the other classes put together. The estimate of the Conciliation Committee is that about one million women will be enfranchised under this Bill.

HANNAH MORE: PIONEER OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

By Emily Wilding Davison, B.A.

Hannah More, one of the most remarkable characters of the eighteenth century, was born on February 2, 1745, at Stapleton Green, near Bristol. She was the fourth of the five daughters of a Norfolk man, Jacob More, master of the free school of Fishponds, Stapleton, who married Mary, the daughter of a farmer, John Grace. Jacob More seems to have been a man with a strong personality, who, although of Presbyterian and Cromwellian descent, was himself a Tory and High Churchman, while his wife was a woman of exceptional ability, so that we are not surprised that the parents insisted, even in those days, on giving their daughters a thorough education.

Hannah was a delicate and precocious child. She learnt to read before she was four years of age by dint of listening to her sister's lessons, and said her catechism so well that she astonished the clergyman of her parish. She showed the most insatiable thirst for knowledge, taking great delight in studying Dryden and classical stories, so much so that her father began to teach her Latin and mathematics when she was only eight years of age. Her progress in those studies was such that it frightened her parent, but he did not give up his task. She also learnt French from her eldest sister, who had been in France. Even in those early days she gave proof of talent in writing childish essays. Her already extensive acquirements were increased when her sisters set up a school in Bristol, which grew and prospered. There she learnt Italian and Spanish, and went on with Latin, also improving her literary talent. At the age of twenty-two she became engaged to a Mr. Turner, but the engagement was broken off and renewed several times, when she herself finally gave it up. This decision may have been a turning-point of her life, but Mr. Turner always showed the greatest reverence for her and interest in her career.

From this time onwards Hannah More's life gains in depth, and in fact may be said to have really begun. It may with advantage be divided into four clear periods.

The first period is that of her life in Vanity Fair, when she seems to have plunged into all the gaiety and brilliance of London society. About the end of 1773 Hannah More went to London to stay with two of her sisters, with a great desire to see the bishops and the booksellers. Both of these wishes were gratified in the most marvellous way, for the little Gloucestershire schoolmistress, of no special wealth or origin, entered into the most interesting coterie of that day. She had read and seen Garrick's "Lear," and was introduced to the actor and won his goodwill and admiration. Her keen wit and clever conversation soon made her famous, and she became acquainted with Edmund Burke, Joshua Reynolds, and Dr. Samuel Johnson. With the last-named, the great literary dictator, she rapidly became a prime favourite, and as such was often mentioned by the faithful Boswell. Her admiration for the great man led her almost into flattery, but it was flattery founded on respect. She seems at this time to have become known as one of the "blue-stocking" club, about which she wrote a poem, which Johnson praised. An original poem of hers, "Sir Edred of the Bower," brought her into public notice, and from that time on she wrote several plays for Garrick, who had them performed. Thus her life was very busy and joyous. But in January, 1779, an event occurred which completely changed her way of life: the death of the famous actor who had befriended her so much, and who had always persisted in calling her "Nine," as comprising in her own person the Muses. From this moment Hannah More gradually retired from all gaiety.

A new epoch began in her life, which may be described as the period of philanthropic work. In 1781 she became acquainted with Horace Walpole, who was greatly impressed by her poems. As a result of her new attitude she wrote a series of sacred dramas for young people, considering that the literature of the day was absolutely unfit for them. In 1784 Hannah More suffered another great grief in the death of Samuel Johnson, who had always called her "dear child." The keen-sighted critic saw the signs of great possibilities in her noble character. Hannah More became deeply religious, and took every chance of doing good works. Thus at this time she helped a poor milk-woman at Bristol, who had written poems, to gain patronage and a publisher. Her kindness was repaid by ingratitude, for when the new protégée was established she turned round and reviled her benefactress. Hannah More's faith in human nature was not shaken, however, because, while she had such unhappy experiences on the one hand, on the other she was being roused by the influence of a great man, John Newton, the famous preacher, who corresponded with her and helped her.

In 1787 she saw a great deal of Wilberforce, who was then coming forward in his wonderful anti-slave agitation, on which Hannah More wrote one or two poems. It was her friendship with this great man which led her to find her true purpose in life. After spending the summer at Cowslip Green, near Bristol, Hannah More had a cottage built there, to which she retired, taking up gardening and the simple life every summer. In 1788 she wrote a book on "Thoughts of the Manners of the Great to General Society," which appeared anonymously, and was attri-

buted to Wilberforce. It was a great success. In the following year her sisters retired from their school at Bristol in comfortable circumstances, and from that time onwards spent much time with her.

Then follows the third and most interesting period of Hannah More's life. Whilst her favourite sister, Martha, was staying with her in August at Cowslip Green, Wilberforce drove over to visit them, and they all went over to see Cheddar. They were horrified at the state of things they found. The ignorance, lawlessness, and degradation of the people were indescribable. There were thirteen parishes in the neighbourhood without a single curate. In one parish the incumbent was always away, and the curate lived twelve miles distant, coming over for service once a week. In another the parson was drunk six times a week, and was often prevented from preaching owing to having received a couple of black eyes through fighting. In one the squire was an avowed atheist. The three visitors returned with serious faces and the determination to do something to remedy the evil.

The Mores lost no time. They determined to get at the people through the children. Just before this date, Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, and Mrs. Trimmer, of Brentford, had inaugurated Sunday schools. This suggested to Hannah More's mind the true remedy. She determined to open a school for the poor children of the



(Photo: Emery Walker.)

HANNAH MORE.

(From Pickersgill's painting in the National Portrait Gallery.)

neighbourhood, not only on Sundays, but every day, and to teach them subjects of practical use. Thus unconsciously she became the pioneer of the modern primary school. Her task was not a light one, for she had to overcome the prejudice and ignorance of the parents, besides having to contend with the great distance from her home. She and her sister Martha, although neither of them at all robust, drove ten miles to accomplish their purpose. They went to interview a rich farmer of the district, and, although they found him opposed at first, they won him over. Many people consented to the plan only because they thought the children would be taught at any rate not to rob orchards or to infest and make the cliffs a place of positive danger. The sisters took a small house at Cheddar for six and a-half guineas a year, and engaged a schoolmistress, Mrs. Baker, at £30 a year, who proved a wonderful colleague. On October 25, 1789, one hundred and forty children attended church, and on the next day—Monday—school was opened. During the week the girls learnt reading, sewing, knitting, and spinning. They were not encouraged to learn writing, as being unnecessary! The boys also were given suitable work, and on Sundays all were occupied in religion. Within five weeks a marvellous change took place; thirty children could say their catechism, forty could say Psalms, some even could read the Bible; the village was decent, the school filling, and the church well attended. By the end of the year 500 children were in training in Cheddar and the neighbouring parish, whilst the parents attended religious meetings in the evenings, and friendly societies had been started. In time this parent school became the "normal" centre of the Mores' influence.

Encouraged by their success, the sisters ventured in 1790 to open other schools in Shipham and Rowborough villages, right on the top of the Mendip Hills, among rough miners. This was an even bolder attempt, for the district was so notorious that no constable would go near it. The villages were full of the worst characters, and the parents thought that the Mores wanted to kidnap

their children for slavery. The vicar was ninety-four, and had not preached for forty years. The sisters had great difficulty in finding a teacher, but at last succeeded in getting a farmer's daughter.

They next set up a school in Congresbury, where they quite won the heart of the clergyman by so impressing 170 youths of the village, "many thieves, all ignorant, profane, and vicious beyond belief," that they knelt around the sisters as they prayed. The parson, who was also the magistrate, burst into tears at the sight. Having won over their "ragged regiment," the Mores' work was plain sailing in this terrible district.

All this year—1789-1790—the sisters were so absorbed in their work that they never went away. They next roused Yatton, where the curate helped them, and then Axbridge. In this district the pupils were encouraged in knitting, as it was a centre for hosiery, and the goods found a ready market. The women were encouraged in thrift, and paid into a clothing club. The vicar here was a great fighter, but he did not molest the Mores, and they soon had one hundred poor little dirty half-starved creatures in the school.

When the sisters tackled Nailsea, a place where there were glass factories and collieries, they were warned that they had come upon the worst district of all, but they found the people there most amenable. The account runs:—"The swearing, eating, and drinking of these half-dressed, black-looking human beings gave it (Nailsea) a most infernal appearance. . . . We were in our usual luck as regards these creatures, . . . some welcoming us to Botany Bay, others to Little Hell, as they themselves shockingly called it." Yet this place was soon in a very different condition, owing to the splendid efforts of the two brave pioneers. Thus their schools covered first fifteen miles, and then twenty-eight miles, including ten parishes and 1,200 children. The sisters themselves made a rule to make the round of their district on Sundays on horseback, thus sparing themselves no fatigue.

The results of their work were astonishing. Every year there took place a "Mendip Feast," when the children and parents from these districts assembled at one place, made a procession, headed by a band of rustic music, the ranks being composed of clergy, farmers, colliers, and their wives, together with the children, the girls carrying bouquets of flowers, the boys white staves. They marched to a place where, after a short preliminary service, a feast was given to the children who sat in circles. Then afterwards they were examined, and hymns were sung, the only other music allowed being "God Save the King." Seven to eight thousand people were present, and spent with the children a quiet, religious, yet joyful day. Prizes were awarded, and to brides of good character were presented on their marriage a Bible, a pair of white stockings, and a dower of 5s. Such a scene must have appeared a marvellous sight to any who remembered the former aspect of these villages.

This work went on with splendid results until somewhat upset by the Blagdon controversy in 1800, the result of attacks upon the sisters More, accusing them of Methodism. They cleared up the point, but narrowed their school area to four parishes only.

Another phase of Hannah More's life is reached in 1799, when she took up tract-writing. At first she wrote political pamphlets, called "Village Politics," by Will Chip, to counteract the dreaded influence of atheism and the French Revolution. She also began her famous cheap Repository Tracts, which were so successful that she and her sisters wrote three tracts a month for three years; they were sold at 1d. each, and had so great a success that two million were sold in the first year. These tracts led eventually to the founding of the Religious Tract Society.

In 1802 Hannah More moved to Barley Wood, where she wrote her most famous work, "Caleb in Search of a Wife." Between the years 1813 and 1819 she lost her four sisters one after another by death, and was especially upset by the loss of her favourite sister Martha. Her own health was bad, and she suffered several severe illnesses. When left alone she had great trouble with her household. She was very indulgent to her servants. They became negligent, and at last she left Barley Wood, in 1828, and settled at 4, Windsor Terrace, Bristol. There she passed the last years of her life, greatly revered and beloved, sinking peacefully to sleep on September 7, 1833, having left her eternal mark on the destinies of the nation as a pioneer of education and progress.

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By F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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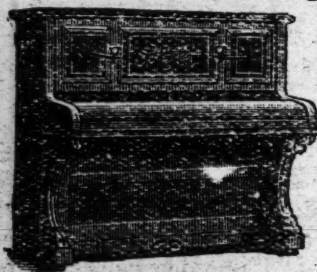
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BOOK OF THE WEEK.

The *Englishwoman* for September opens with a very interesting article from Councillor Margaret Ashton on the work which lies before women on Municipal Councils. "It cannot be too strongly stated now," says the writer, "when there is so much talk of men's spheres and women's spheres of work, that Local Government is essentially joint work. The best results can only be got when, regardless of sex, the best intelligence and experience is brought to bear on the difficult administrative problems affecting the social and sanitary conditions of the whole community." At the present time, however, she considers that it is in questions directly affecting women and children that women councillors can find their greatest possibilities of effective work.

Just at present we have enough to do with serving on the committees dealing with infant mortality and diseases caused by insanitary surroundings, with the care of motherhood under the Midwives Act, the treatment of infectious diseases and of consumption, with housing questions, lodging-houses, food adulteration, smoke abatement, and kindred questions affecting home life. Apart from this, much may be done by merely holding what I may call a watching brief for the women on other matters, for which there is not time for detail work.

Miss Margaret Ashton shows how much the housing regulations need women's guidance, because they alone understand the domestic difficulties which bad houses create. She advocates municipal laundries and a municipal milk supply, and urges that women should be consulted in all police regulations touching women. Finally, she points out that women elected to the council, and not merely co-opted to the Education Committee, are required to secure equal treatment at school for boys and girls.

Another very interesting article is that under the heading "Bow and Spear," in which the evidence as to the relationship between infant mortality and the industrial employment of women is discussed. From this evidence it will be seen that it is not in Lancashire, where the employment of married women is high, that infant mortality is highest, but in the mining districts of Durham, Northumberland, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, where few married women are employed outside their homes. "It seems likely," says the writer, "that when sufficient allowance has been made for the rural and comparatively sanitary conditions under which many non-wage-earning women live, we shall find that overcrowding and bad sanitation, and not wage-earning by women, are the real causes of high infant mortality even in many of the industrial districts where want of maternal care has been held to be almost the only factor."

There is not space to mention the many other interesting articles in the Review, but reference must be made to that entitled "Women's Wages and the Vote," contributed by Mary Agnes Hamilton, in order that the unwary may not be deceived by its parade of economic knowledge into assuming either that its premises or its conclusions are sound. The writer apparently sets out to prove that the vote does not affect wages, and she does it in this way:—"Wages depend on supply and demand. Supply and demand are not political factors, but economic factors. Therefore the vote cannot have anything to do with wages. Q.E.D." Unfortunately for this triumphant reasoning the effect which political considerations may have both on the factor of supply and on the factor of demand are left entirely out of account. Thus, for instance, the State is a very large employer of labour: does the writer mean to suggest that the State (controlled by the voter) will not materially alter the factor of demand by increasing the number of its female employees or by altering their scale of wages? On the other hand, suppose the State were to increase the school age from fourteen to fifteen, or suppose the State were to alter the laws so that a wife could claim a certain share of her husband's earnings, would not these materially alter the supply of female labour? These are merely illustrations. Many others might be given which show the shallowness of the logic, which, because it finds a cause for an effect, denies the possibility of other causes which lie behind.

F. W. P. L.

A PIONEER IN THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

Some of the writings of Miss Emily Davies, LL.D., have been collected into a volume (Cambridge: Bowes, price 3/6), and as they date from 1860 to the present day, they form a most interesting record of the progress of the woman movement as seen by one of the great pioneers of education.

In an introduction, Miss Constance Jones, of Girton College, draws attention to the value of this record of continuous and profound and yet unobtrusive change in the general outlook in matters relating to women, and all must agree with her when, in tracing the struggle for the higher education of women, she says that those of the present day who have benefited must feel a gratitude too deep for words to these early pioneers.

Moderate and reasonable, and eminently logical, this collection of letters and articles brings home to the free women of to-day the tremendous prejudices which the pioneers had to encounter when working for the smallest reform. It is strange nowadays to read letters pointing out that if a woman should be called upon to support herself, untrained governessing is not the most satisfactory life for her; that more occupations should be open to women, that the effect of this would not destroy their womanliness.

"The Englishwoman," 1s. net. Shilling & Jackson, Ltd.

Says Miss Davies, in a letter published in 1860, "Probably no woman in the three kingdoms leads a more public life than the Queen, yet it may be questioned whether a more admirable wife and mother is to be found among her subjects."

Most of the book deals with the struggle for higher education in colleges and universities, in the field of medicine and so on. The book concludes with some articles on the suffrage movement written only a few years ago, and calling upon old students to shake off their indifference and work for this reform.

Whatever professional or home duties lie nearest, Miss Davies points out that there are other duties which should not be entirely disregarded, and she warns those who are apathetic that even if they personally do not want the vote they cannot escape the reproach that they helped to hinder its being granted to other women who did want it. All through the arguments as to what effect Woman Suffrage would have, Miss Davies holds firmly to the one great principle that the sex disability should be removed because it is unjust and unwise, and that the effect of such removal will raise the status of women and "would tend gradually to remove hindrances to their well being, to increase their self respect and their sense of responsibility, and to favour their development on true and natural lines."

In appealing to educationalists Miss Davies points out that in the struggle for recognition by Oxford and Cambridge Universities women's position would be altered had they the vote. If women were taking part in the government of the whole country they would surely no longer be denied degrees because it might involve a share in the government of the Universities.

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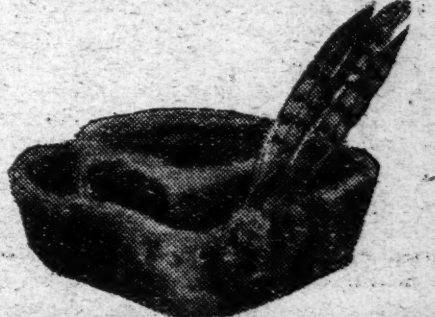
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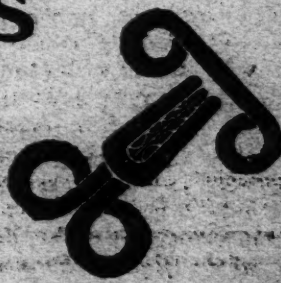
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WOMEN

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The Women's Social and Political Union.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1910.

A CALL TO ACTION.

In November Parliament reassembles. Before it rises the Conciliation Bill—the Bill to give votes to women occupiers, the Bill that passed its second reading in June by the majority of 110 votes—must pass into law. That is the end to be accomplished. To that end the organisers and members of this Union, refreshed and strengthened by recent contact with earth and sea and all the great energies and forces of Nature, are setting themselves with hope, with faith, with steadfast purpose and determined will.

And for this endeavour we want not only the active service of all the proved veterans in our ranks, but that of many, very many new recruits. It is a great task that we now undertake, far greater even than it appears on the surface. We in this Union are banded together not only to get a Bill which embodies a very elementary political principle and effects a very simple act of political justice through Parliament. That, however difficult, if that were all, would have been accomplished before now as a result of the extraordinary energy and self-sacrifice that have been manifested in this struggle, and as the outcome of greater political meetings and demonstrations than history has hitherto recorded.

But that is not all. This movement is not merely a political movement, and the passing of this Bill to enfranchise women and make them citizens of their country has a more than political significance.

The passing of a Votes for Women Bill signifies a profound revolution in thought—an immense step forward in the moral conception of humanity. It signifies the passing of women from the sub-human to a fully human status in the human world. It is the culmination and the ratification of a moral movement that has been going on for three or four generations. It marks the breaking of hitherto invisible processes into visible manifestation.

The forces of mental and moral progression during the past forty years of education have vastly changed the world of thought concerning women. Women hardly realise to-day that they still occupy a sub-human status in the organisation of the State until they consider how the law yet stands with regard to them. For, owing to the fact that women have no voice in making the law, the law, though somewhat modified in some of its details during the past forty years, has not kept pace with the rapid change that has taken place in the evolution of thought and custom with regard to the position of women in modern society.

The age-long conception of woman as a piece of property owned by man is fossilised there, and the entire legal system from beginning to end is based upon that assumption, which for many centuries remained unquestioned.

We have only to consider as an illustration of this principle the law that sees in the father of a child the one and only parent. The children born in wedlock are solely his; he has complete control over them; he can take them away from the mother if he chooses. They are his alone. Why? Because the mother is his property as well as his wife. In the world of nature, and also by the human law of property, there is no doubt as to which of the parents in the animal world the young belong. The calf belongs to the cow, the chicken to the hen, by Nature's law. And so by human law the calf belongs to the owner of the cow, the chicken to the owner of the hen. Children by need and by

nature belong to the mother, and by law to the owner of the mother. It is not as joint-author of his children's being, not as father, but as the holder of woman-property that the man possesses exclusive parental rights.

To understand once and for all that the law considers women not as persons but as property is to obtain the clue to the entire legal system as it affects women. It explains the laws sometimes quoted as favourable to women as well as the laws that are acknowledged to be unfavourable to them. It explains the exclusion of women from the body politic of the State. It explains the opposition that is offered against giving them the vote. It is this firmly entrenched idea that we in this movement are fighting. That is why it is a revolutionary movement. The conception of women as persons, not as property, is going to turn the world upside down, say the lawyers, the politicians, and those who make their following. But we believe that it is going to turn the world right-side up.

The legal view of women as property was formerly endorsed by public opinion and universal custom. For a woman to be unowned was in itself a calamity and a disgrace. She was "the masterless dog," a creature to be tortured and burnt as a witch in the Middle Ages, and even within the memory of living people a thing to be pitied, despised, and ridiculed as "old maid." And forty years ago, when John Stuart Mill advocated the political and legal emancipation of women, the outcry raised in the Press and on the platform was actually this: "Enfranchise women! Why not, then, enfranchise our horses and our dogs!"

Men do not venture in these days openly to avow the point of view boldly expressed forty years ago. But age-old conceptions die hard. They are wrought into the very fibre and tissue of the human mind. Consciously or unconsciously this idea is the root of the opposition that is brought against the Bill now before Parliament and against every Bill that attempts to establish the equality of the two sexes as touching their humanity.

But in this twentieth century there has come one of those great spiritual awakenings that from time to time have carried the human race forward to a higher plane of life. The soul of woman has heard the call of destiny, has awakened, and is now standing upright. This awakening call bids woman enter into conscious union with the forces of evolution, bids her go forward to work out her own salvation, and in co-operation with man, under the guidance of the divine Spirit, to work out the salvation of the generations to come. In order to do this, woman must be the possessor of her own soul, and cease to be held as property. She must govern herself and cease to be under the dominance of another. That is the meaning of this movement.

It is well that we should understand the magnitude of the work to which we have set our hand. It is not only a political reform that we are called to accomplish, but a moral revolution. We preach the glad tidings of a new gospel to humanity; the gospel of a new deliverance from the bondage of subjection; the deliverance of the soul and the body of woman from a mental, moral, spiritual, and physical subjection that has resulted in evils like the awful white slave traffic, and in many forms of sin, some of them too terrible to name.

This is the task that needs many hearts and many lives for its accomplishment. We send forth from this Union an urgent cry for more workers. Where are the women fresh from the university who might come forward now in numbers to give life and service to this greatest of all great concerns? Where are the women who have youth, health, leisure, and substance? We want them now, not merely in units, but in tens and in hundreds—yes, and even in thousands. Let me say to women who have not yet thrown themselves into this movement: At the present moment you are needed as never before. For the opportunity is far greater now than ever. This is the time when things that were hidden are coming to birth.

We appeal to the mothers and the daughters of the nation to answer the call to service; to answer it at once by writing to us and placing their time, their energy, and all that they can give of themselves at the disposal of the Union, for the purpose of carrying out the immediate scheme of work and plan of action. We want the daughters fresh from their educational training to offer, as many have already offered, at least one or two years of their life to this movement before passing on to further specialised work, and we want the mothers to let them come, freely, joyfully, in the spirit that has actuated several women lately, who have "given" their daughters, rejoicing to see themselves thus represented in active service. We call upon women of every age and of every kind of capacity, and on men also, to put themselves in touch with this organisation at once, by writing to us, or by calling at the office at 4, Clements Inn, London. The sooner they respond the sooner will the plan of campaign for the autumn be fully developed.

Deep, deep are the roots of women's subjection, and just as deep are the roots of human prejudice. They have grown strong with the growth of centuries. Deep, deep must the spade be driven ere they can be uprooted. Many must the labourers be, many and strong and persistent. Commensurate with the greatness of the task will be the greatness of the result of its achievement. To see of the travail of the soul is to be satisfied indeed.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

MRS. PANKHURST ON WHY WOMEN ARE FIGHTING FOR THE VOTE.

Points from Mrs. Pankhurst's Speech at the first Suffrage meeting ever held at Crieff, Aug. 30, 1910.

It is said that suffragists are people who go about clamouring for their rights, and who do not work for the amelioration of social conditions, but that criticism does not apply to the women in the W.S.P.U.

The movement for women's enfranchisement did not, as is sometimes said, originate with the beginning of militant methods five years ago.

It was in the early sixties that women began by means of organised associations to work for the Parliamentary vote. It was in the early sixties that John Stuart Mill and those who agreed with him formed the first Women's Suffrage Society. As far back as 1870 a Woman Suffrage Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

Before the Reform Act of 1832 the women were entitled to a vote, and it was this Act which took away their ancient rights and liberties. Until then there was absolutely nothing in law to prevent women who had the property qualification exercising the vote. In 1867 the women, to the number of many thousands, claimed their votes, but were struck off the register by the revising barristers, and in 1870 the first Woman Suffrage Bill was introduced to the House of Commons and passed its second reading.

About Being Patient.

To those who say women ought to be patient because they have only been working for a very short time for this reform, I want to say that if a reform has been agitated for for 50 years it is surely ripe for settlement. All that is new about it is that women have adopted what for women are new methods in political agitation. But they are not new methods for men, and I wonder at those men who boast upon platforms about their fathers fighting for the vote in '32 opposing women in this agitation, and condemning them for doing the very thing they boast their fathers did! The women are fighting for their liberties, and they are prepared to fight for them again. At the time a good many supporters of the present Government all over the country were denouncing the suffragists for their unladylike and improper methods of agitation, and the suffragists were being imprisoned, the Government was fêting the Young Turks and congratulating them on their success against the Sultan. Now, these Young Turks had taken to the sword and had used the most extreme militant methods. Think, also, of the honour done to the members of the Russian Duma. It is thought right that men should have resorted to extreme measures, to kill and to slay, in order to get their political liberties, yet when some few women break some few absurd police regulations and refuse to leave the door of the House of Commons they are put into prison.

In my prison cell I tried to puzzle it out, and I decided that women have yet to convince the rulers of the country, and a good many of the men who selected those rulers, of a fact that ought to be obvious to anybody—that women are human beings like men.

About Chivalry.

One of the greatest difficulties of human life is to enter into the minds of others. There is a great bar between all of us, and to many there is one incomprehensible riddle in life, and that is woman. And yet some men would deny women the vote. The very men who would fight with all the strength of their manhood to prevent other people usurping the right to think for them are the very men most opposed to giving women the right to vote. When it is said that men protect women and shield them from all the hardships of life they set up a claim to do what no human being could do—they would have to be immortal to do it. I know very well that there are men who want to help and protect women, but it is beyond their power, as the facts show, and women must become the equals of men so that together they may be able to protect the weak, the deformed, the sick, and the aged.

Some people say that we are asking too much, and some that we are not asking enough. Every man has not a vote because he is a man, and it would be unreasonable for women to ask for more than men have. We are asking for equality, and we are not asking for a vote for every woman.

The Conciliation Committee's Bill, giving votes to women already qualified to vote in the municipal elections, and nothing more, has passed its second

reading in the House of Commons. It has passed by a majority of 110—a larger majority than that for the Budget proposals of the Government. It has been remitted not to a Grand Committee but to Committee of the whole House. It has been said that the Bill is dead in consequence, but I cannot believe that Members of Parliament will submit to the destruction of their Bill. Women are determined at all costs to get the Bill through. I am sure that you will agree that the enfranchisement of women is an essential preliminary to getting more humane laws than will ever otherwise be got in this country or any other.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

This week sees us well on our way to the completion of three-quarters of our race to the £100,000 goal. I want to see the 75th milestone very quickly reached and passed. Every member of the Union realises that we are at a most critical point in the history of this agitation. If the Bill now before Parliament is to be passed this year in spite of Government opposition, very great pressure must be exercised. This pressure has to be generated before Parliament meets in November. The work of arousing public interest, educating public opinion, and generating popular enthusiasm has to be carried out on a very large scale. This has to be done by spread of literature, by open-air and indoor meetings, by travelling from end to end of the country, by engaging more and more organisers, and turning to account the services of hundreds of voluntary workers. All these things cost money. And money will be freely given. It is beginning, after the brief holiday lull, to pour into the Treasury again. This is one of the signs of the successful campaign upon which the Union is now entering, and for which victory is assured.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

August 22 to Sept. 3.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Already acknowledged 274,037 7 0	Mrs. E. E. Bailey..... 0 6 6
Mrs. Eugenie Freeman 1 0 0	"Coalite"..... 0 1 7
California Equal Suffrage Association..... 5 2 0	Miss Geraldine Lyster 5 0 0
Miss A. Fraser..... 2 0 0	Profit on "V. f. W." 1 0 0
Hon. Mrs. Blyth..... 10 0 0	Mrs. Shepherd..... 0 2 6
B. L..... 0 5 0	Mrs. McGuffie..... 0 2 6
Mrs. C. M. Gonne..... 1 0 0	Miss Gertrude Llewellyn 0 10 0
Miss E. R. Clarke..... 0 1 0	Per Miss Geddes—
Miss Brown..... 0 3 0	Anon..... 0 1 0
Extra on "V. f. W."—	Mrs. Randell Cash..... 0 2 6
At Victoria Pitch..... 0 4 8	Miss M. Gorrie..... 0 5 0
At Lowestoft..... 0 0 6	Miss Arnott..... 0 5 0
Mrs. E. Ward..... 0 10 0	Collected at Outdoor Meetings—
"I. Nahum, 7"..... 1 0 0	Per The Misses Gorrie 0 6 9
"Matilda"..... 0 5 0	"Miss Scott"..... 0 6 8
Mrs. E. Shute..... 0 0 6	"Miss Mound"..... 0 2 8
Mrs. J. G. Tagg..... 0 10 0	Extra on "V. f. W." 0 1 5
Miss Janie Whitaker (birthday thought)..... 5 0 0	"Balmoral Lunch" 0 1 6
Miss C. Wedgwood..... 5 0 0	Miss R. Anderson..... 0 5 0
Mrs. Augusta Picton..... 0 5 0	Miss Mitchell..... 0 15 0
Boxhill Meetings (per Miss Constance Mares)..... 1 19 0	Miss H. Murrey..... 0 2 6
Miss May P. Grant..... 1 0 0	Miss Lambert..... 0 5 0
Miss Alice E. Dines..... 1 0 0	Miss Wilson..... 0 5 0
"A Wendover Holiday Collection"..... 0 17 4	Miss Topping..... 0 10 6
Hugh Gwyther, Esq..... 0 2 6	Miss A. Scott..... 0 2 6
"Donations from Folkestone"..... 0 3 0	Per Miss A. Kenney—
G. Q. B..... 0 10 0	Mrs. M. E. Bailey..... 0 1 0
Miss L. Cuthbert..... 0 1 0	Mrs. Annie Ball..... 0 12 0
Miss Bulan..... 0 5 0	Mrs. Fowler..... 0 15 0
Mrs. Biggs..... 1 1 0	Anon. per Dr. Helena Jones..... 0 10 0
Miss Graily Hewitt..... 1 1 0	Mrs. Edwards..... 0 1 0
Miss Alice M. Butler..... 0 5 0	Mrs. Harris..... 0 1 0
M. H. Smith, Esq..... 0 10 0	Miss Mary Duncan..... 0 1 0
Mrs. Lennox..... 1 0 0	Miss L. Newman..... 0 1 0
Mrs. E. V. Phipps..... 1 0 0	Mrs. Stephens..... 0 1 0
Miss A. M. Wilson..... 0 18 0	Miss G. Stewart..... 0 1 0
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Verner..... 0 5 0	Miss M. Staniland..... 0 1 0
Mrs. Isabel Scholes (coll.)..... 0 4 0	Mrs. F. W. Rogers..... 0 2 6
Mrs. Butler..... 1 1 0	Mrs. Thorne..... 0 1 0
Mrs. Mark Heathcote..... 0 1 0	Mrs. Powell..... 0 1 0
Miss Nora Heathcote..... 0 1 0	Mrs. Santory Newby..... 0 1 0
Sympathiser..... 0 2 0	Mrs. Woodward..... 0 1 0
Mrs. Lizzie Morris..... 10 0 0	Miss L. Smith..... 0 1 0
"Wellwisher"..... 0 1 0	Mrs. Molr..... 0 2 6
F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq..... 100 0 0	Per Miss Margesson—
Per Miss L. Ainsworth..... 0 3 0	Profit on Shop..... 0 14 6
Per Miss R. Barrett..... 25 5 0	Miss de Passe..... 0 5 0
Mrs. D. A. Thomas..... 25 5 0	Per Miss Phillips—
Per Misses Crocker and Roberts—	Profit on "V. f. W." 0 6 3
Anon..... 5 5 0	Per Miss Robinson—
"For the Cause"..... 0 3 2	Exhibition (proceeds) 6 12 4
Mrs. West..... 0 3 6	W. E. Rhodes, Esq..... 0 2 6
Per Miss Evans—	Mrs. Webster..... 0 5 0
Miss Crombie (Sale of Work)..... 0 6 11	H. Webster, Esq..... 0 3 0
Miss Dawson (per)..... 0 10 0	H. Morton Weyman, Esq..... 0 5 0
Mrs. Bayley (per Mrs. Kerwood)..... 1 1 0	Per Miss Wylie—
A. B. Wenham, Esq. (per Mrs. Kerwood)..... 1 0 0	Miss Strachan..... 0 5 0
Miss Crooke..... 0 5 0	Miss Savage (collected at Meetings)..... 0 14 6
Miss Haly..... 0 5 0	For Procession—
Miss Earl (per)..... 0 6 0	Per Miss Downing—
Per Miss Flatman—	Sale of Dribbans..... 1 13 5
J. Luther Greenway, Esq..... 5 0 0	Emblem Fund..... 0 3 0
	Membership Fees..... 2 5 0
	Collections, etc.—
	London..... 1 18 6
	Per Miss Ainsworth..... 0 8 0
	"Mrs. Clarke"..... 1 1 9
	"Miss Evans"..... 0 11 6
	Miss Flatman..... 3 2 6
	Miss Geddes..... 3 9 8
	"Miss Phillips"..... 1 0 7
	Total = 74,262 7 7

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—For the last few weeks I have been reading with such intense interest your wonderful magazine, and also the London Times. The two publications make a most unique contrast!

What has moved me to write to you is the statement in VOTES FOR WOMEN that your anti-suffragists are trying to prove that through the activities of our anti-suffragists suffrage has received a fatal blow in this country.

What American Women have Done this Year.

Of course, you know of the splendid work of our National American Woman Suffrage Association, with its dependent branches and societies too numerous to be mentioned, and its continually increasing aggressiveness of activity. Then, for each of our forty-six states, we have a suffrage organisation. The New York State Suffrage Association has done more active work than ever before this year. It would take a whole pamphlet to begin to tell of the extension of its activities in the last few months. Now, coming down to our own city of greater New York, I will speak a little more in detail. New York City and Boston, as far as I am informed, possess, if not the only, at least the principal, anti-suffrage organisations. About the only time these organisations are ever heard from is on the occasion of the big State Suffrage hearing at our State Capitol in Albany. I believe they are similarly heard from in Boston once a year. On those occasions they appeal for an opportunity to be heard before the Legislature, and as they have as much right to an answer to their appeal as we, the time is always divided between them and us. Their time is filled up with most remarkable speeches! I cannot say that, after one of these occasions, we feel very proud of our sex! The anti seems to have no loyalty or self-respect.

As to the question of suffrage activity in New York City, I call attention to the following facts: The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women is one of the largest and finest leagues in the city. The Collegiate Equal Suffrage League is composed entirely of college women, who are doing magnificent work for the cause. The Interurban Council is made up largely of the home-keepers and mothers of the city, and is a federation of a great many smaller organisations. A year ago these were the only large suffrage societies in New York City. Within the year the following organisations have been established and have grown to considerable size. Their activities of various degrees of aggressiveness have been too numerous to mention:—

- 1.—The Equal Franchise, a large association of women of wealth and position, many of whom have never entered the suffrage field before.
- 2.—The Co-operative Equal Suffrage League.
- 3.—The Co-operative Service League for Woman Suffrage.
- 4.—The Political Study Club.
- 5.—Men's League for Woman Suffrage (an important new departure).
- 6.—The Political Equality Association, which has established suffrage settlements and reading rooms throughout the city.
- 7.—The Jeanne D'Arc Woman Suffrage League.
- 8.—The East Side Political Rights League.

These organisations are particularly prominent in the Borough of Manhattan. In addition to these are innumerable similar organisations, many of which are new this year.

9.—And last, but not least, comes the Woman Suffrage Party, a union of Suffragists for purely political work, organised by assembly districts, in order to bring pressure to bear upon the representative from that district, at whose hands our suffrage cause must first be decided in the State Legislature.

This country has never seen such an awakening for suffrage as is taking place from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and in several of our large cities this suffrage "Party" idea is being introduced as a basis for purely political work. This is getting down to business as women have never done before in the history of the suffrage movement in this country. You can imagine how it makes women like myself, who are devoting much time and energy to this subject, boil with rage to read the misrepresentations of the status of our cause in this country. I enclose a statement of the work of the party. When you realise that it is in one city of one State in this whole country that this amount of work has been accomplished by one organisation since February, you will see that this is an effective way of giving the lie to those who would try to stimulate your anti-suffragists to activity in their hopeless cause. In our one Borough of Manhattan, where we have thirty Assembly Districts and a leader for each district, one leader at her street meetings in her district has enrolled nearly a thousand people since July. Truly, suffrage is dead in this country, is it not?

With every good wish for your success this year, and with the sincere admiration for your splendid and devoted work as portrayed so graphically in VOTES FOR WOMEN, I am,

Yours, &c.,

HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW,
Chairman, Borough of Manhattan.

[The statement enclosed details the splendid achievements of the year, including a very large number of District and City Conventions; over 500 meetings, indoor and out; the distribution of 100,000 enrollment forms, 150,000 English leaflets, 80,000 Yiddish, 80,000 Italian, and 20,000 Bohemian leaflets; and the issue of a lantern lecture for foreigners. The motto of the Party is: Woman Suffrage in five years, 100,000 members and a Campaign Fund of £2,000 this year. It has 20,000 members already, and half the fund has been raised.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

THE CHARTER OF WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL LIFE OF TO-MORROW.

Abridged Translation of an Article by M. Jean Finot in "La Revue."

The Twentieth Century will be the century of woman. Of all pressing problems of our day the desire of woman for political and social equality with man is the most important. We are living in the greatest social transformation since the fall of the Roman Empire.

The strange thing is that the discussion of this question does not bear upon the reasonableness of the demand, but upon the convenience of granting it; this at least is the position in France. Here everyone seems to sympathise with the political rights of woman, and supporters are to be found among the working classes, among the intellectual of the middle classes, and even in the old nobility. Politicians, writers and scientists are all in favour of the principle. The proposal to give women the municipal vote has been sympathetically received everywhere, and when this has been gained the French woman will soon obtain a further extension of her rights. There is something almost amazing in the calmness with which French society regards this coming revolution. Political rights, which are ordinarily obtained only by bloodshed, now seem to be coming in smiling peace.

One looks in vain in science for arguments against the political capacity of woman; the only arguments are those of expediency, but let us consider the question on a wider basis. We see everywhere that Parliamentary government has failed miserably; there is something abnormal about it, an essential part appears to be missing, and this part is woman's share. Just as, in order to bring to life a new human being, both sexes must combine, so in political life, to obtain perfect results, the two parts of humanity must work together. There is something absolutely illogical in wishing to exclude woman from the control of the most essential interests of the present generation, and of the coming generation to which it is her part to give birth. The government of man only has been tried and has had a disastrous result. Everywhere there is discontent; the conscience of the whole world is not only troubled but it is absolutely at sea. It travels as a tired soldier would go to battle in the darkness of night; it advances, but hesitatingly and doubtfully, and one of the chief reasons for all the misfortunes of humanity is that half the human race is excluded from controlling the laws. People decide for woman, and above all against her, but always without her.

The woman of to-day justly turns towards her former masters and says: "Look at your work! Would you really dare to say sincerely that justice and common sense are ruling our destinies? I have given you your way through

countless centuries; patient and submissive, I have suppressed myself, while you have made of this earth, which ought to be a Paradise, a place of suffering and of tears. It is time I took back my rights. You oppose me in vain. I shall triumph, for I represent a moral force which is now awakened—I represent energy and a new-born will."

It would be well if this reform could be brought about peacefully and as soon as possible, for never has man been called to face so many dangers as in our day. Let us call on woman to drive away our common dangers. In sharing privileges with her, men may perhaps have to give up something, but the whole of humanity will gain.

All sorts of objections are now being revived against this reform. We need not go into them, but there is one we may mention, that woman's intellect is inferior to man's, and is not creative. We have only to look at the literature of civilised countries to find a proof of her talent and genius, and in past centuries it was woman who invented the peaceful arts. She began to weave and sew, and she began to trade. In modern days women of remarkable intelligence are founding and directing the great dress establishments which employ thousands of men; in the domain of science we have Caroline Herschell, Sonia Kowalewsky, Madame Curie, and Mrs. Ayrton. The Patent Office too, of various countries show a remarkable number of clever inventions made by women. In music, in spite of great obstacles, women have composed masterpieces. It would therefore be entirely wrong to doubt that woman will bring into public life a new element, rather than merely second the efforts of men, and these new elements will be due not only to her essential feminine qualities, but also to the new conditions of her existence. Political grooves will change and widen, public life, renewed and purified, will no longer be exploited by professional politicians. The evil is not in our system of government but in its unjust application. Strange deception of the senses! We seem to see the vessel which carries humanity's hope sinking, and in reality it is just reaching a new horizon. With new vigour imparted by woman the body politic will attain happiness through justice and liberty.

People are apt to say that the vote is of little value. They forget the series of parliamentary reforms which have entirely changed our social and religious life, they forget that woman suffers from all legislative mistakes; in wars for example, she pays by suffering and privation, with no voice in the disposal of her money. In our country it needed a great deal of suffering before woman even gained

in 1907 the right of disposing of her own earnings. When women get the vote, think of the changes that will be made in questions such as the paternity of illegitimate children, the protection of woman's property, equal power for both parents. There will be laws more favourable to the woman worker who is now exploited by her employers and ill-treated by those who live on her earnings; there will be laws for the poor, for hygiene, for the protection of children, and of women who have been deserted.

As to the question whether woman will lose her womanliness, political power has not made man either an angel or a demon, but he has gained by becoming master of his destiny. When the French woman has her voice in the Government, we shall see all our seemingly insoluble problems solved—decrease of population, drink, crime, the waste of State property, jobbery, these and other political and social evils against which we have struggled for years will grow less, and will then disappear. Universal peace will only be realised with the help of women of all countries. Again as to domestic life suffering, this fear is a mere illusion. The home will become more beautiful because woman will make it more durable. Public activity and the future of society will be her interest. The great domain of life, its sorrows and its duties, will be her consideration; her personality, strengthened and tried by her wider existence, will hold higher the flag of the home. Having her own individuality, she will respect that of her husband and her children. Responsibility enlarges the character. Woman bearing on her shoulders the destiny of humanity will rise to unsuspected heights. Love itself will gain. Accustomed to thinking and working together for the same ideal, men and women will find their relationship spiritualised. Love will reach a higher level when it is fed on thoughts and ideals, which even if different will always be directed towards universal happiness. It is not a difference of opinion on social or political matters that is a danger to the home; it is the absence of all higher interests. In this mutual exchange the souls and the political aspirations of men will grow larger.

Truth always triumphs in the end. Having gained the help of woman and supported by both sexes, truth will take a new step forward. The political liberation of woman will enable her to regain her personality; it will develop her human conscience. Mothers, wives, and daughters, reborn by this larger and more serious view of life, will gain nobility of thought, and the calmness of those who are masters of their own destiny. Womanhood will rise, and humanity will approach nearer to perfection.

HOLIDAY CAMPAIGNS.

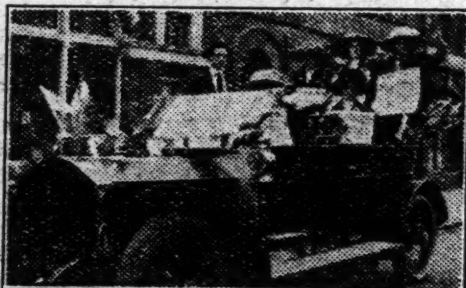
Holiday campaigns are going ahead vigorously, new ground is being broken weekly, new members gained, and the sale of the paper increased. Here are some interesting accounts of work at different holiday resorts.

MRS. PANKHURST'S HIGHLAND TOUR.

Magnificent success—"fine weather and finer audiences"—is attending Mrs. Pankhurst's tour in the Scottish highlands, and the men and women who are being, some for the first time, brought into close touch with the movement for the enfranchisement of women, have already given proof of their allegiance by generous contributions to the war-chest of the W.S.P.U. On one day alone Mrs. Pankhurst sent up to Clements Inn contributions of £100, while a further £42 came on the same day from Miss Una Dugdale. At Aberfeldy on Wednesday, August 31, the visitors packed the Town Hall, and many new members were made. North Berwick's largest hall was filled last Friday night with residents and visitors. Mrs. Dobbie, in the chair, made a very convincing speech, and Mrs. Pankhurst, who had a most hearty welcome, spoke on the political situation of the moment. Her reference to the land tax and the powerlessness of voteless women to protest against this or any other form of taxation evoked hearty approval. On the following day, Mrs. Dobbie held a most successful drawing-room meeting at the Royal Marine Hotel, Gullane, when the room was packed. Money for the war-chest poured in, and a quantity of literature was sold. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Pankhurst's hostess at Collinborough, Mrs. Anstruther, invited friends and tenants to hear Mrs. Pankhurst on "The Ideal Side of the Woman Movement." On Monday, September 5, Mrs. Pankhurst addressed another most successful and sympathetic meeting in St. Andrews Town Hall. The reserved seats (2s.) were all booked beforehand, and more were in demand. Question time especially was indeed a triumph for woman suffrage. Many thanks are due to the Misses Inglis, Misses Levy, and Mrs. Charlton, who so kindly helped to steward. Further meetings arranged are as follows:—

Friday Sept. 9 Inverness Music Hall, 8 p.m.
Tuesday " 13 Grantown-on-Spey.
Wednesday " 14 Newtonmore; Chair, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D., 4 p.m.
Friday " 15 Thurso, 3 p.m., and Wick, 8 p.m.
Monday " 19 Dornoch, 8 p.m.
Special thanks are tendered to Miss Hudson, of Edinburgh, who worked so splendidly in North Berwick; Mrs. McKeown, the Misses Snowden, and Mrs. McWhirter for their kind hospitality. And a special vote of thanks is due to Mrs. Dobbie for her indefatigable efforts, to which the success of the North Berwick meetings is largely due. Offers of hospitality and motor cars are invited; letters should be sent to Miss Una Dugdale, care of Miss Macfarlane, 8, Melville Place, Edinburgh. Extracts from Mrs. Pankhurst's interesting speech at Crieff will be found on page 805.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
Organisers—Miss Ethel Lowy, Miss Constance Marsden, Thors Bank, Bexhurst Road.
Two splendid meetings were held last week, at which the Rev. Sydney Wicks and the Rev. Wigby Griffiths



Advertising Bexhill Meetings.

spoke. Over 100 papers were sold, and a collection of 2s. taken. A committee is being formed so that the good work which has been done here will be continued when the holiday campaign is closed.

BRIDLINGTON.

A most successful campaign was held at Bridlington last week. In view of the meeting to be held on September 15, members have done a great deal of visiting. A public meeting was held on the Esplanade, at which a resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage was submitted to the women and then to the men in the audience, and was carried in each case by a big majority. Tickets for the public meeting announced below are 1s. 6d. and 6d., with a free row seats for women. Miss Hitch and Miss Middleton are in charge of the campaign.

Thursday, September 15.—Temperance Hall. Speakers, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Adela Pankhurst; Rev. Dr. Pridie, Chair.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Raleigh, The Chestnut Cottage, Wendover.
Volunteers are wanted to help with the open-air meeting to be held at Great Missenden on Saturday, September 10, at 7 p.m.

EAST KENT COAST.

See Canterbury and Thanet report, page 805.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Organiser—Miss Marjesson, H. Malpas, Bembridge.
An exceedingly successful campaign is being carried on here. Both the inhabitants and the visitors show the keenest interest, and in every town large crowds turn out to listen. To-day (Friday) Lady Constance Lytton has kindly promised to come over and address two ticket meetings, and every effort is centred on making these a success. Will any members in the Island volunteer to help as stewards and chaperones? Tickets for both meetings may be had from the organiser.

Friday, September 9.—Ventnor, Esplanade Pavilion. Lady Constance Lytton, 3 p.m.; Ryde, Town Hall, Lady Constance Lytton, 8 p.m.

PERRANPORTH, CORNWALL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mitchell, Clifton Villa, Perranporth.

Miss Wright's holiday campaign here concluded with a large and successful meeting on Saturday. It is new ground and the residents have shown great interest in Votes for Women. Several members have been made. Members and sympathisers are invited to communicate with Mrs. Mitchell, who has kindly consented to be Secretary.

SHERINGHAM.

A most successful week's campaign has resulted in many new members, a good sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and very good collections. At Cromer interested visitors gathered on the cliffs twice in answer to the chalk announcements. At Holt an enormous crowd gathered, at first antagonistic and unfriendly, but later inclined to be sympathetic, and a good collection was taken. The Misses Boothby and Miss Draycott assisted by taking the chair and paper-selling. Will any members or friends in this district who can speak or help at meetings please communicate with Miss Boothby, Cley-by-the-Sea? At Sheringham, too, there have been four meetings, one of which was interrupted by heavy rain, necessitating the postponement to the next day, though the audience were eager enough to stand for a long time. Holiday campaigns are truly thoroughly worth while!

SOUTHEND.

Hon. Sec. | Miss Haslock, St. Ursula, King's Road, Westcliff.

The Holiday Campaign (now ended) has roused keen interest, and everywhere the Suffragettes have met with sympathy. At Rochford a lady volunteered to show the poster each week in her shop in the Market Place, and at Leigh, Rayleigh, and Wickford successful meetings were held and many papers sold. It is hoped that members will maintain the interest in the town and keep the flag flying. Will they rally round Miss Haslock, who has kindly offered to be Hon. Secretary for the time being, and help her in forming a strong local Union? Speakers can always be had for any meetings that can be arranged. Miss Walenno has undertaken the literature secretaryship.

SOUTHSEA AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss C. A. A. Marsh, 31, King Street, Southsea.

The holiday campaign is now in full swing and is proving most successful. Offers of help for chaperone and paper-selling will be gladly received by the organiser, who hopes other members will follow the good example of Miss Pocock, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Reid, and Mrs. Cunningham, by offering to chair at meetings. The local newspapers are very sympathetic and good notices of the meetings have appeared. Miss Marsh will be glad to receive contributions towards the campaign at the above address.

The weekly Deekyard meetings will be held on Mondays at 12.30 p.m. Will members please look at

the list of meetings given below each week and come and help as often as possible?
Saturday, September 10.—Near Clarence Pier, 3 p.m.; near All Saint's Church, 8 p.m.
Monday, September 12.—Unicorn Gate, 12.30 p.m.; near South Parade Pier, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, September 13.—South Hayling, 3 p.m.; near St. Mary's Church, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, September 14.—Loc-on-the-Solent, 7 p.m.
Thursday, September 15.—Town Hall Square, 8 p.m.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Edith Clarence, Coaridan, Axminster.

Some excellent open-air work has been done in South Devon, where Miss Annie Kenney has addressed meetings at Axminster, Seaton, and Sidmouth. In Axminster the chair was taken by T. Ramsay, Esq., M.A., who gave the women's claims a splendid backing, and Miss Kenney spoke for over an hour to a most attentive and interested crowd. In Seaton Miss Mary Beale pluckily took the chair for the first time, and Miss Kenney spoke to a thoroughly appreciative audience. Some members staying in the place rendered valuable help, selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, etc. In Sidmouth Mrs. Selkirk made an excellent maiden speech, and a large crowd listened to Miss Kenney's able speech with much appreciation. There was a good deal of questioning during the speech, of which the speaker made excellent use, winning the admiration of many of her hearers by her quickness in repartee. Over £1 worth of VOTES FOR WOMEN and other literature has been sold; collections amount to 13s. 4d.

YARMOUTH.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 102, Wellfleet Road.
During the week successful meetings have been addressed by Miss Kathleen Jarvis and Miss Leonora Tyson at Fritton, Gorleston, Caister-on-Sea, Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth. By the kindness of Mr. and



Advertising Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's Yarmouth Meeting.

Mrs. Fletcher Dodd, Miss Kathleen Jarvis gave an interesting and convincing address at the Socialists' Camp last Sunday, when she laid bare the inconsistency and want of principle underlying the opposition of a certain section of Adult Suffragists to the Conciliation Bill.

REPORTS FROM ORGANISERS.

From the following reports it will be seen that all over the country work is going steadily forward. Members returning from holidays are getting to work at once, and those away are keeping the flag flying.

Everyone is needed, so come and help.

General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

London members never hesitate to volunteer for an important and urgent piece of work. Here is an opportunity for them to come forward and undertake what is a very urgent duty, and at the same time a pleasure to those who are accustomed to driving. Through the regrettable departure from London of Mrs. Tuckwell, the paper-cart is without a driver. This is a post that must be filled immediately. Who will volunteer? Names should be sent in to Miss Ainsworth, the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

A most urgent appeal is also made for paper-sellers. The winter's work will soon begin, and many more sellers are needed, especially for a new pitch to be started in Southampton Row. This is specially important, and members living in that district who could give regular time weekly are particularly asked to come forward and undertake this work. Volunteers should communicate with Miss Ainsworth.

Members are reminded of the speaker's class, which will recommence in the third week in September. See page 806.

ACTON AND EALING.

Organiser—Miss M. Engall, 62, Goldsmith Avenue.

BATTERSEA AND CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. Halsey, 43, Cambridge Mansions.

A whist drive will be held in the lower Town Hall, on Thursday, September 29, at 7.30 p.m., in aid of the Local Union. Tickets, 1s. each, to be obtained from Mrs. Hinton, 36, Dorothy Road, and Mrs. Strong, 84, Elspeth Road. A large meeting was held in the Park last Sunday afternoon, when Miss Barry spoke to a most interested audience of some four hundred people. A collection was taken and many papers sold.

BOWES PARK.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Neal, 63, Goring Road.

CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM.

Office—55, Church Street, Camberwell.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Hefford, 54, Barry Road, East Dulwich.

Sec. (pro tem.)—Mrs. F. Hockford.

CHELSEA AND KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—208, King's Road.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Hall and Miss Barry.

Members will regret to hear that Miss Barry, one of the most energetic workers, through whose efforts the shop has been kept open for the past month, is obliged to leave England for some time. Grateful thanks to Mrs. Cox for her most welcome subscription of 10s. towards expenses. Members and friends returning from holidays please remember articles of any kind are most acceptable for the jumble sale to be held in October.

CHISWICK.

Hon. Sec.—Miss C. M. A. Coombes, 98, Sutton Court Road.

CLAPHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Roberts, 21, Cavendish Gardens, Clapham Park.

CROYDON.

Office—2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Tel. 299 Croydon (Nat.). Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cameron-Swan, 79, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.

FOREST GATE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Y. H. Friedlaender, 129, Earlsfield Grove.

Members are asked to make a special effort to attend the important business meeting to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m., in Earlsfield Hall, at which Mrs. Drummond will preside.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Billingham, 7, Oakcroft Road, Blackheath.

Reports from some members who are holiday-making show that time is not being wasted. Two members, spending their holidays at Sevenoaks, have hired a pony-trap for a few weeks, in which they drive round the neighbourhood. The decorated trap from which free literature is distributed and the paper sold is a splendid means of doing propaganda work in the villages and high roads, also among the hop-pickers and harvesters in the fields. The members hope to re-unite next week in order to prepare for the autumn campaign.

HAMMERSMITH.

Shop and Office—100, Hammersmith Road.

Organising Sec.—Mrs. E. L. Butler.

HAMPSTEAD.

Shop and Office—39, Heath Street.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. A. E. Weaver, 11, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

A very successful meeting was held on the Heath, on Sunday, when Miss Davison addressed an interested crowd, many of them expressing their pleasure that the meeting had commenced once more. Through the untiring efforts of members it has been possible to keep the shop open for the holidays. Thanks to Miss Fairfield for a subscription of 4s. towards shop expenditure. A cupboard is still needed!

HENDON.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Noble, Derby Lodge.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss E. C. Haslam, 88, Cranbrook Road.

Barking turned up in force at the Old Town Hall to hear Mr. Bowden-Smith on Wednesday, and on Saturday Ilford thoroughly appreciated Miss Naylor's splendid speech. Ilford Union is progressing rapidly and the membership steadily increases.

ISLINGTON.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.)—Miss Gould, 11, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

An excellent meeting was held at Penton Street on Wednesday last, when the speaker was Mrs. Fahy. Miss Anidjah has kindly promised to lend a room at 355, Essex Road, for a workers' meeting on Thursday, September 15, at 7 p.m. Will all members please attend. Paper sellers are still urgently needed.

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A.

LAMBETH.

Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drowstead Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 23, Acacia Grove, Dulwich.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Shop hours: 2 to 5 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 22, Mount Pleasant Road.

Miss Myers and Mrs. Leigh (of Lewisham) had an excellent hearing from a large and sympathetic audience on Hilly Fields last Sunday. Will members and friends bear in mind two important forthcoming events—viz., the general meeting at Avenue House, Avenue Road, on Friday, September 23, at 7.30 p.m., when Miss Declina Moore will speak and recite, and the public meeting at the Parish Hall, Ladywell Road, on Tuesday, October 18, at 8 p.m., when Lady Constance Lytton and Mr. Brailsford will speak, and Mrs. Hiscox (of Lewisham) will take the chair. In connection with the general meeting refreshments will be served, and gifts of cakes and biscuits or donations will be most welcome. Cakes should be sent to the shop on the 23rd. Particulars of the public meeting will be given later. Thanks to Miss M. E. Hill for a donation of 5s., and to Miss C. Campbell, Miss Bandell, Miss M. Hamilton, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. French, and Mr. W. Parke, for becoming regular contributors to the shop-rent fund. The committee are anxious to keep the shop open in the morning as well as in the afternoon and evening. Will members and friends who can help from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., any day, write at once to Mrs. Glazier, 75, Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's, S.E.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—218, High Road Kilburn. Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 13, Nicoll Road, Willesden.

NORTH ISLINGTON (LATE HORNSEY).

Hon. Secs.—Miss Clara Browne, 11, Gladsmuir Road, Highgate, and Miss Jackson, 44, Langdon Park Road, Highgate.

Great interest was evinced in the open-air meeting last week when Miss Macnamara addressed a large crowd on Thursday at St. Thomas's Road. Mrs. Leigh's speech at The Boston was much appreciated, and the Clock Tower meeting also went well, Miss West being the speaker. As several of the regular workers are unable to help just now, volunteers who will come forward and fill their places will be welcome. It is proposed to take two or more boxes for the Albert Hall meeting on November 10, and Miss Browne will be glad to receive the names of members requiring tickets as soon as possible.

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Hon. Sec.—Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 50, Praed Street, W.

Notwithstanding holidays, it has been possible to keep up two regular meetings weekly during August. Outside the "Prince of Wales," Harrow Road, the Misses Dugdale, Mrs. Kranich, and Miss Jacobs have spoken on Friday evenings to increasingly large and very attentive crowds, who asked many questions. At Nufford Place on Wednesday evenings Mrs. Nourse, Miss Davis, and Miss Wylie were listened to attentively by large and very sympathetic audiences, and VOTES FOR WOMEN sold well at both places. The paper sales at the regular pitches have been good, and the number of papers sold weekly from this centre averages over 100. With the return of the hon. sec. and organiser, work in all branches will soon be in full swing, and more helpers, especially for paper-selling and canvassing, are much needed. Will anyone willing and able to devote some hours weekly to this work kindly send in their names or call at 50, Praed Street?

PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

Shop—308, Fulham Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Cutten, 37, Parson's Green, S.W., and Mrs. H. Roberts.



"Viyella" Blouses (Reg.) for Early Autumn Wear.

Your Draper has the new Autumn designs and patterns in "Viyella" Blouses ready to show you.

For early Autumn wear—when smartness must be combined with protection against chill—the "Viyella" Blouse is just the thing, inasmuch as "Viyella" is warm though light, soft though sturdy in wear, does not shrink in the wash, is made in a wide variety of dainty colourings, and because the new Autumn "Viyella" Shirt-Blouse designs are the smartest, simplest, and most effective that have ever been produced.

If you experience the least difficulty in seeing the new "Viyella" Shirt-Blouses, do not take a substitute, which cannot be just the same, but send a postcard to:—

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.,

45a, "VIYELLA" HOUSE, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glangariff, Kew Road, Richmond.

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.

Hon. Sec.—Miss A. M. Pollard, Marshwood, 6, Burg-hill Road, Sydenham.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop: 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Tel. 1032. P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lorisguel, 27, Marton Hall Road.

The immediate need is contributions of clothing and household articles of every kind for a Jumble Sale to be held in South Wimbledon shortly, with a view to making a donation to the great Northern Exhibition in keeping with that recently made to the Scottish Exhibition. Will members send preliminary parcels, labelled "Jumble Sale," to Dorset Hall, and let the secretary know names and addresses of friends who will contribute parcels, so that arrangements may be made for collecting these? A special feature will be a bazaar for the children. Suitable articles for this should also be sent in soon. Volunteers are needed to assist Mrs. Begbie and Mrs. Montgomery Martin, who are kindly arranging all the details. Members are asked to call at the shop. Profits on the sale of Miss Allan's song and other work by members go to the cause. The Friday At Homes will open on October 7 with a series of addresses by Mrs. Lamartine Yates on "Anti-Suffrage Literature." Further details next week. The tea-rally on Fridays at 4 p.m. offers special opportunities for keeping in touch with all local plans, and a good attendance is necessary for the successful carrying out of big and new schemes for the autumn campaign. There is work for all. Saturday

selling processions need staffing. A concerted effort must be made to keep up the sales without always relying on the few who never fail. Grateful thanks to Mr. Bernard P. Ellis for his further donation to the library, also to Mrs. Michael and Miss Barry.

Home Counties.

BOURNEMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Gwenllian Lewis, 221, Old Christchurch Road, Lansdowne, Bournemouth.

Hours: 11-1 and 2-5.

An outdoor campaign will be held from September 13 to 17, when Mrs. Mary Leigh will be the speaker. Will sympathisers make known to all their friends the following meetings?

Tuesday, September 13.—Swanage, 3 p.m.
Wednesday, September 14.—221, Old Church Road, At Home, 4.30 p.m.; East Cliff Lift, 8 p.m.
Thursday, September 15.—Parkstone, Mavoria Road, 8 p.m.
Friday, September 16.—West Cliff Lift, 11.30 a.m.; Springbourne, Stewart Road, 8 p.m.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—8, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 1883 (Nat.).

Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

Special thanks are due to Misses Gibson and Vera Wentworth for their help at the outdoor meetings. Members are looking forward to having the help of Mrs. Drummond for the week-end. Those who are back from holidays are urged to attend the meetings and help by selling VOTES FOR WOMEN, talking to people, and getting them to join the Union, &c. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak at the Town Hall, Eastbourne, September 23, and the Royal Concert Hall, St. Leonards, September 28.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Office—2, York Terrace, Ramsgate.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay.

The open-air campaign is being carried on with encouraging success at Dover, Folkestone, Walmer, &c. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's coming visit to Herne Bay on Wednesday, September 21, is the chief event of the next week's work. Mrs. Kessick-Bowes, 2, Marine Crescent, Herne Bay, will be glad to hear of volunteers to help make this meeting a great success. Mrs. Annesley, Roe Dean, Herne Bay, is superintending stewards and literature sellers. All those willing to help in this way should send in their names to her at once. Miss Gladys Ramsey, The Grange, Beltinge, Herne Bay, is acting as ticket secretary, and will be glad to send out tickets to those who will undertake to sell them. The organiser is very anxious that no visitor to the East Kent Coast should go away without having seen the Office of the district, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate. Visitors are cordially invited to rest in the large room overlooking the harbour and to enjoy the magnificent view. They should also inspect the varied stock of literature and fancy presents. Many thanks to Miss Harraden for her weekly visit, with its accompanying offering of flowers and other welcome gifts. Volunteers are urgently needed to sell the paper, and to help work

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

September.					
Friday, 9	.....	Croydon, Katharine Street	Miss L. Hall	8 p.m.	
" "	.....	Kensal Rise, Chevening Road	Miss Dodd	7.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway	Members' Rally	4 p.m.	
Saturday, 10	.....	Broad Green	Miss Eliza Myers, Miss Casey	8 p.m.	
" "	.....	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Miss Eliza Myers, Miss Casey	8 p.m.	
" "	.....	Ilford, Balfour Road	Miss Peck	8 p.m.	
" "	.....	Oakfield Road	Mrs. Leigh; Chair: Miss Casarley	8 p.m.	
" "	.....	Islington, Copenhagen Street	Miss McClelland, Miss Rickards	7.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Kilburn, Victoria Road	Mrs. Bouvier	7.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Upper Holloway, St. John's Park	Miss Naylor	3 p.m.	
Sunday, 11	.....	Brockwell Park	Miss Eliza Myers, Miss Bickerton	5.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Gladstone Park	Mrs. Brailsford	11.30 a.m.	
" "	.....	Hampstead Heath, White Stone Pond	Miss L. Tyson; Chair: Miss C. D.	3.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Lewisham, Hilly Fields	Miss E. Jarvis, Miss Tyson	3 p.m.	
" "	.....	Streatham Common	Miss Leslie Hall; Chair: Mrs. Henry	3 p.m.	
Monday, 12	.....	Wimbledon Common	Mrs. Fahy, Miss Jacobs	7.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Kensal Rise, Harvist Road	Miss Peck	7.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Kilburn, Brondesbury Road	Mrs. Kranich, Miss Auerbach	7.30 p.m.	
Tuesday, 13	.....	Willesden Green Station	Miss Jacobs; Chair: Miss Meakin	8 p.m.	
Wednesday, 14	.....	Islington, Highbury Corner	Miss Barwell	7.30 p.m.	
" "	.....	Kilburn, Messias Avenue	Miss Bonwick	8 p.m.	
" "	.....	Thornton Heath; Clock	Miss Davidson, Miss M. Trim	7.30 p.m.	
Thursday, 15	.....	Finbury Park, St. Thomas's Road	Members' Rally	4 p.m.	
" "	.....	Brocknock Road, Boston Corner			
Friday, 16	.....	Croydon, Katharine Street			
" "	.....	Kensal Rise, Chevening Road			
" "	.....	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway			

Thursday, November 10, Royal Albert Hall Meeting.

at the various meetings. Names should be given to the Organiser, 2, York Terrace, Ramsgate.



The Ramsgate Office, 2, York Terrace.

OXFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. E. F. Richards, 200, Woodstock Road.

PORTSMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Pascock, 7, Cranewater Avenue, Southsea.

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage.

READING.

Shop and Office: 39, West Street.

Organiser—Miss Margesson.

Members still on holidays are asked to bring back their worn-out clothing, as it will all be of use in the autumn jumble-sale. Blackberries are now ripe! If any members will gather the fruit and bring it to the office any morning, the shop secretary will be delighted to make jam to be sold at the shop. Many novelties and postcards are now on sale. The Friday evening meetings in Katherine Street are being regularly held, and the support of members is always desired, help being wanted in paper-selling and giving out bills. The Secretary is setting a splendid example by taking on her holiday work for the spring Sale of Work; it is sincerely hoped that members will follow this example as a great amount of work will have to be done to make the sale a success. Paper-sellers are badly wanted just now, many of the regular ones being away. Who will fill the gaps? Will helpers please call at the Shop?

REDHILL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Pengates House.

The monthly street meeting was held at the end of Chapel Road, on Saturday evening, September 3, Mr. Richmond in the chair. Mrs. Richmond spoke on the movement in its relation to the equality of the sexes, and Miss Richmond, B.Sc., dealt with the Conciliation Bill. There was a good attendance. Miss Holah and Miss Quinton sold VOTES FOR WOMEN; thanks to these two members for their constant weekly help in this direction. The Union's showcase in the Station Road is looking particularly well just now, Miss Wilson's beautiful "Freedom" frieze being a distinctive feature.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—33, Paradise Street. Tel., 1443 Midland.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

Members are asked to note the announcement of meetings below, and to let the organiser know if they can help in working them up and advertising them. A special effort is being made to increase the circulation of the paper. Helpers are wanted. Boxes (single seats 1s. 6d.) have been reserved for the Albert Hall meeting on November 10, for Birmingham, and those wishing to join should make early application to the organiser for tickets. Will other members in various districts volunteer to follow Mrs. Ryland's splendid example, so that the Exhibition work may be got through with ease and pleasure? (See below.)

Friday, September 9.—Queen's College, Rev. Arnold Pinehard, 3 p.m.; Queen's College, Dr. H. McCombie, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, September 13.—Smothwick, Blue Gates, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, September 14.—Edgbaston, 19, Hermitage Road, Working Party for Exhibition; Hostess, Mrs. Ryland, 5 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Office—14, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
Tel., 1715 Leicester.

Organisers—Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker.

Members and friends take note! Lady Constance Lytton will pay her long-expected visit on Monday next, September 12, the first At Home of the Autumn campaign. Let every member do her utmost to bring friends to the At Home, Sunday School Memorial Hall 4-6 p.m. Admission is free, and all are welcome. Members will have to set to work to make Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's visit known. She comes to Leicester and Loughborough on October 18 and 19. Tickets can be obtained from members or at the shop. Contributions are earnestly invited towards the local funds, as it is important that the Autumn work should begin free of debt and with something in hand, if possible. The organisers will be glad to receive all arrears of shop-rent subscriptions.

Monday, September 12.—New Walk, At Home, Lady Constance Lytton, 6 p.m.

NORTHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Branch, Ambleside, Addington Park Parade.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—8, Carlton Street. Tel., 5511.
Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Hon. Organiser: Miss Bertha Ryland, 3 Chestnut Walk.

Suffragists are asked to communicate with Miss Ryland, who will welcome offers of help in working up the meeting on Thursday, September 29, in the Corn Exchange, at 6 p.m. Tickets (reserved) 1s., unreserved, 6d. and 3d.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Helen Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road.
All members are asked to let their friends know that the monthly meetings begin on Tuesday, September 27.

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—57, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel., 1313.
Organiser—Miss Annie Kennay.

This week meetings have been held in various parts of Devonshire, finishing up with a ticket meeting at Ilfracombe (Thursday, September 8). A big meeting will also be held in Newquay; further details next week. On September 17 a members' Social Evening will be held in the Darnell Room, Victoria Rooms, Bristol, at 7.30, as a reunion before autumn work begins. Members are looking forward with great pleasure to Miss Decima Moore's visit on September 24, and to the visit of Lady Constance Lytton on September 27. The weekly At Homes in the Victoria Rooms will commence on Monday, October 3. An extensive plan of campaigns is being fixed up touching new towns and villages every week, and all the money and time West of England people can give are needed to make it a great success. A scheme is also on foot to get in touch with all the women householders in Bristol.

BATH.

Organiser—Mrs. Mansel, Bayford Lodge, Wincanton.
Shop—12, Walcott Street, Bath.

The autumn campaign will be inaugurated here by the formal opening of the shop at the above address, on Wednesday, September 14, at 3.30 p.m. Members are cordially invited to come and bring as many friends as they can to mark the occasion, and discuss future work. There will be weekly meetings in Bath all through the autumn. The series will open with a meeting at the Guildhall, on September 28, at 3 p.m., at which Lady Constance Lytton will be the principal speaker. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., will include tea. The organiser also hopes to visit all the towns near Bath to hold meetings once a week, and asks everyone interested in the work in this part of Somerset to write direct to her and tell her what they are prepared to do to help make the autumn campaign a great success. Thanks to Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. Vereker, Miss Blaythwayt, Miss A. Tollemache, Miss Pavey, and Miss Swete, for volunteering to help to keep the shop; also to Mrs. Richards, hon. sec. of the Oxford Local Union, for 10s. towards shop furniture. Will others volunteer and contribute to the funds and to furniture for the shop?

NEWPORT AND SOUTH WALES.

Office—44, Clarence Place, Newport.

During the organiser's absence the shop will only be open on Fridays from 2.30 p.m. to 6, when Mrs. Mackworth will be in charge. Papers can be obtained from her.

Members in the district who can come and help in the North Wales campaign should communicate with Miss Barrett, Post Office, Carnarvon.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, 19, Silent Street, Ipswich. Hon. Sec.—Miss Spencer King, 24, Russell Road, Ipswich. Shop—44, Princess Street.

In view of the autumn campaign opening next week, it is necessary to extend shop hours until 6 p.m., and Miss King makes a special appeal for volunteers to keep shop between the hours of 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Thanks to Miss Lillie Roe, Miss Margaret Fison, Miss Jessie Adams, Mrs. Gilling and Mrs. Pearce, the paper has had a steady sale during the holidays.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 65, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

The organiser looks to members to let her know what part of the work they will make themselves responsible for in the forthcoming winter, speaking, paper-selling, shopkeeping, etc. She will be glad to hear from them on the subject as soon as possible, and hopes next week to be in a position to put before them schemes for the Autumn Campaign in outline. Suggestions will, as always, be welcomed by her, especially, in the first place, about the re-opening and decoration of the shop.

HARROGATE.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Bertha N. Graham, 16, Cornwall Road.

Another successful meeting was held last Friday. The speakers to-day will be the Messrs Thompson, two London members, who are at present staying in Yorkshire, and who have worked enthusiastically for the cause in both places.

Friday, September 9.—Harrogate, The Stray, Miss Bertha N. Graham, Miss Margaret Thompson, Miss Mary Thompson, 3 p.m.

Friday, September 16.—Harrogate, The Stray, Miss Bertha N. Graham, 3 p.m.

ILKLEY.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 19, Trafalgar Road.

Open-air meetings have been started on Monday afternoons at the Bandstand. Helpers are still urgently needed.

Monday, September 12.—Ilkley, The Bandstand, Miss Mary Phillips, 3 p.m.

Friday, September 16.—Ilkley, Drawing Room Meeting, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

HULL.

Hon. Sec.: Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 225, Westgate Road.

Afternoon and evening meetings are being held daily in villages and towns near or on the coast. There was a good rally of members at the first Wednesday At Home after the holidays, and several strangers were present. Full particulars of the Bazaar will be announced later, in the meantime, will members and friends note that the following stalls will call for a full exercise of their talents:—(1) Hats and blouses, (2) provisions, (3) cakes and sweets, (4) goods, (5) work, (6) second-hand books. The stallholders will be:—Lady Constance Lytton,

Lady Emily Lyttons, Lady Blake, Hon. Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Taylor (Chippchase Castle), Mrs. Atkinson, and others. Will those who have suitable rooms do their best to help the organiser by arranging meetings for women only during the autumn? From September 5 the office hours will be 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, September 9.—77, Blackett Street, Speaker's Class, 7.30 p.m. Seaton Sluice, Miss Williams and others.

Saturday, September 10.—Newbiggen, Miss Williams. Monday, September 12.—Blyth, 6.30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 13.—Ponteland, 7 p.m.
Wednesday, September 14.—77, Blackett Street, At Home, Miss Williams, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Mildred Atkinson, 3 to 5 and 7.30 to 9.

Thursday, September 15.—Tynemouth, 6.30 p.m.
Friday, September 16.—77, Blackett Street, Speaker's Class, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Safford, 23, Warwick Street.

Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley, Scarborough.

A well-attended meeting was held on the North Cliff on Thursday afternoon by Miss Anderson and Dr. Mackenzie. Mrs. Brindley had a good meeting on the Esplanade on Saturday afternoon, and thanks are due to an unknown member, in Scarborough for the day, who kindly chaired (making an excellent speech) in the unavoidable absence of the chairman. On Saturday evening Mrs. Brindley had another meeting on the East Pier, Dr. Mackenzie in the chair.

Saturday, September 10.—Esplanade, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Irons, 3.30 p.m.; Aquarium Top, Miss Adela Pankhurst, Miss Irons, 8 p.m.
Monday, September 12.—West Pier, for fisher-girls, Dr. Mackenzie, Miss Irons, 7.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 15, Marlborough Road, Sheffield.

The autumn campaign will include (1) Lantern Lectures in Hillsborough, Grimesthorpe, Healey, Pitamoor, Woodseats, and other districts of Sheffield; (2) a campaign in Central Sheffield, the constituency of Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the only Anti-Suffragist M.P. for Sheffield, under the direction of Mrs. Daniel Evans; (3) three drawing-room meetings, the speaker at one of which will be Lady Isabel Margesson. The organiser wishes to make a special appeal for bazaar contributions. Sheffield is to take a china stall at the Southport Exhibition. Any kind of saleable china will be welcomed, but other contributions in money or goods are just as useful, as there will be a local sale of these things, and the money will be spent on china. Cakes and sweets can also be sold.

YORK.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Conliffe, 64, Nunthorpe Road. Hon. Treas.—Miss Violet Kay-Jones, Hawthorne Lodge, Bishopthorpe.

Arrangements are almost complete for Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting announced below. Tickets, 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. A few free seats for women.

Wednesday, September 14.—Festival Concert Rooms, Speaker: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. D. MacDonald, chair, 8 o'clock.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—104, Oxford Road, Manchester.
Tel. 3221 City.

Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

This week every effort has been mainly concentrated on the Garden Party, to be held at Holly Bank, Victoria Park, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30 to 7 p.m., which promises to be a great success. If wet, Mrs. Hyland has kindly given permission to gather indoors. Will members willing to help with refreshments, &c., please come not later than 2 p.m.?

Very good open-air meetings have been held during the week. Members are asked to do all in their power to advertise these meetings in their respective districts, as it is most important that the Autumn Campaign should be a success. On Friday, October 7 the At Homes commence once more in the Onward Hall, Deansgate, when Miss Mary Gawthorpe will be present. Friends will be glad to welcome her back. Members must do all they can to make these At Homes as widely known as possible; also the Wednesday evening At Homes in the Club Room, at 164, Oxford Road, Come, and bring all unconverted friends.

Friday, September 9.—VORPS Corps, 6 p.m.

Saturday, September 10.—Victoria Park, Holly Bank, Garden Party, 2.30 to 7 p.m.; Prestwick, 3.30 p.m.; VORPS Corps, 6 p.m.

Monday, September 12.—Bradford, Cemetery Gates, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 13.—Stalybridge, Grosvenor Square, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, September 14.—Oxford Road, At Home, Miss L. Williamson, 8 p.m.

Thursday, September 15.—Marshall's Croft, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, September 16.—Agnes Road and Chorlton Road, 7.30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND CHESHIRE.

Office—23, Berry Street. Tel. 3761 Royal.

Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.

Rhyl, North Wales, Post Office.

The campaign in North Wales is going with "vim." Successful meetings have been held at Colwyn Bay, Penmaenmawr, Conway, and elsewhere, and very real help has been given by Mrs. J. A. Hall, Miss Geraldine Lyster (the latter over to the fore when hard work is to be done), and Miss Barr, of Coventry. To-day (Friday) a move will be made to Rhyl for a week, when good help has been promised from the local members. The exchequer needs replenishing for this work, the whole of the £50 not yet being in. Who is going to help? If you cannot give your time, then we need your money. If women are to get the vote either one or the other must be given now!

Miss Flatman hopes to hear from ladies in Liverpool or Cheshire who will arrange drawing-room meetings! At which she will be pleased to speak. The time is short: dates should be sent in as soon as possible. The Winter Campaign will be entirely different to that of previous years, and it is hoped to make these plans known on Tuesday, September 20, when a good rally of members at the office at 8 o'clock is urged. The Exhibition is drawing near; helpers are wanted, also two secretaries. Who will volunteer?

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.): Miss Jessie Crompton, 63, Hildon St., Bolton.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. F. W. Coops, Heatherland, Haxton, Bolton.

PRESTON, ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA AND DISTRICT.

Organisers—Mrs. Rigby, 41, Glover's Court, Preston; Miss Johnson, the Hydro, Lytham.

Members have undertaken to supply articles for part of a stall at the Exhibition, to be held at Southport in December. Sewing meetings will be held at 41, Glover's Court, every Monday from September 5, and all members and friends are invited to attend. If anyone will send gifts of material it will be greatly appreciated. Parcels should be addressed to Mrs. Alderman, 34, Broadgate, Preston.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—13, Nevill Street.

Organiser—Miss Dora Marsden.

Since the holidays bazaar arrangements have made great strides forward, eight new stalls have been taken, Dr. Blumberg, the "Art Stall"; Mr. Allan, the "Leather Stall"; Mr. Gustave Blumberg and Miss D. Marsden, the "Literature Stall"; Miss Leigh and Mr. Stanley Gibbon, the "Vegetarian Refectory"; Café Chantant, Mrs. Ferrer and Mrs. Porter and others; Mrs. Rigby and Preston members the "Djibbah and Gown Stall," Mrs. Cairns the "Embroidery," and Mrs. Lord the "Grocery Stall," while Miss Turner, the sewing mistress at the Girls' Secondary School, has consented to be secretary of the plain needlework stall. Excellent reports have come in from other branches about the progress of work. All difficulties concerning the engaging of the entire block of Municipal Buildings, caused by the change in bazaar date, have now been overcome by an arrangement with the local Arts Committee. For the Exhibition programme members are urgently requested to try and secure advertisements from any business houses with which they may be acquainted. During the week members were delighted by a visit from Mrs. Bertha Moore, who has most kindly given permission to use her play, "The Woman Wins," and has herself promised to come down and take part in it. Thanks are due to General Drummond, who has given innumerable valuable hints about organising the Exhibition.

To-night (Friday) at 7.30 p.m., an important Members' Meeting will be held at 13, Nevill Street, at which Miss Rosa Robinson will speak. A good attendance is requested.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.
Organiser—Miss Lucy Burns. Tel.: 6153 Central.

If members looked for reward for work they certainly got it at the excellent meeting in the Foresters' Hall, North Berwick, on Friday, September 2, where Mrs. Pankhurst was speaker, Mrs. Dobbie in the chair. Thanks are due for the successful arrangements to Mrs. Dobbie, Miss B. Hudson, Miss L. Mitchell and the Misses Filahill. The At Home was held on Friday evening last week owing to the fact that the Women Compositors were holding a public meeting on Thursday evening, and all good Suffragettes felt they wished to give public support to the Women's Union and their demand by their presence. It proved a most satisfactory arrangement because they were then able to ask members of the Women's Union to come and take part in the discussion on the following evening on "The Printing Trade Crisis," Miss McFarlane in the chair. Miss Chapman introduced the subject, and a most informative discussion followed. Later, Miss McLean, Secretary of the Women Compositors' Union, made an interesting statement of their position. This week the open-air campaign has started with renewed vigour—Miss E. Hudson organiser. Successful meetings have been held in St. Andrews, Orill, and Anstruther, and many papers have been sold. Miss Fraser Smith was ably helped in working up Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting by Miss Elsie Inglis, who took the chair at most of the outdoor meetings, as well as assisting in bill-distributing, calling, and chalking. The Misses Leray (Dorby) were also very helpful, while Mrs. Chareton (Edinburgh) arranged a meeting in Anstruther, at which she kindly presided.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—502, Sauchiehall Street.
Tel.: 615, Charing Cross.

Organiser—Miss Barbara Wylla.

TO NEW RECRUITS.

The public classes for speakers will recommence in the third week in September. This gives members a splendid opportunity of gaining experience and knowledge, as the different subjects specially interesting to suffragettes are brought up for debate weekly, and they are thus kept in touch with all present-day questions of interest to women, besides gaining a fine education in the art of public speaking. They are asked to make a point of attending.

The private classes will begin on Tuesday, the 27th inst., and will be held every succeeding Tuesday evening at 7.45 p.m. and Saturday afternoons. The terms for these are one guinea for a course of ten lessons, and members desirous of joining should send in their names at once to Miss Rosa Leo, 54, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Will those wishing to join look in VOTES FOR WOMEN next week for further particulars.

During the last few days Eastbourne has been interested in a number of lady sandwich-board carriers. It was quite startling to visitors and residents alike to see several young ladies parading the town between pairs of boards on which was the announcement of a Suffragette meeting. Each carries a Japanese sunshade, while the boards are decorated with the Suffragette colours. Their appearance in the principal streets and on the parades naturally excite a considerable amount of interest. Lady sandwich-board carriers are quite a novelty at Eastbourne.

Stuart Daily News.

SELLING THE PAPER.

I shall never forget the sensation as I emerged into the street with a bundle of VOTES FOR WOMEN over my arm. I imagined that every onlooker recognised in me a fresh hand at the work, but if faint heart never won fair lady, neither will a faint heart sell VOTES FOR WOMEN!

My first customer was a poor man, who said, "You are brave creatures to do this." Then a woman standing near chimed in: "I hope you'll get the vote and do something to put a stop to this 'ere sweating. Here's me and my 'usband been out of work for weeks."

Next three costermongers came up, and one said, pointing with pride to the Votes for Women badge in his buttonhole: "Look 'ere, Miss, I am one of yer; see this?"

"Good," I answered, "you are the right sort, we like to get the men on our side." One of the other men, not to be outdone, said, also pointing to his badge: "Do you know who this is?"

"Yes," I replied, "Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Don't we all know her, and what she has done and is doing?"

The first man who spoke then called to a woman who was standing a little way off: "Come here, my dear; show the lidy what you've got." She began to unpin an old faded shawl, and on her shabby bodice was fastened a small miniature of Miss Christabel Pankhurst. I was deeply touched.

"God bless you, Miss, and may you get your vote," the spokesman said as they moved away.

A fashionably-dressed young lady, with a gentleman who was evidently her father, next came towards me.

"This lady has what we want," he said. "We have been looking for one of you all the way from Victoria Station," said her father.

My next customers were evidently foreigners, and I had some difficulty in understanding their speech. But they were very warm sympathisers, and bought four copies.

A PIONEER WOMAN JOURNALIST.

Miss Catherine Drew, a Vice-President and Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, who has just died at the age of eighty-four, was one of the pioneers of women in journalism. At a time when the woman journalist was practically unknown she accepted the post of correspondent in London to the *Belfast Newsletter*, and her work, under the heading of "Metropolitan Gossip," was replete with accurate and up-to-date information, set forth in effective and entertaining style. She was keenly interested in the welfare of the members of her profession, and devoted much attention to the Orphan Fund. Miss Drew took a prominent part also in forming the Ladies' Press Association, founded with the object of supplying reports on matters of special interest to women. In later years ill-health compelled her to retire from active work, but she was a familiar figure in the journalistic world almost to the last.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 13, Beckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Telephone: City 3104.

Hon. Organising Sec., Victor D. Duval.

The attention of members is drawn to the fact that branches are now in the course of formation all over the country, and the secretary will be pleased to hear from men who are prepared to undertake the work in forming a branch in their particular district. The following are new branches, with their hon. secs.:-

Manchester. H. Ambrose Carney, 59, Marshall Place, Manchester, N.
Birmingham. H. B. Willson, 52, Holly Road, Handsworth, near Birmingham.
Edinburgh. A. S. Ballantine, 21, Warrender Park Terrace, Edinburgh.
Southport. Mr. Roaling, Chatsworth Road, Ainsdale, Southport.
Reading. L. Greenway, Checkendon, Reading.
Bagshot. Alfred J. Abbey, Lightwater Poultry Farm, Bagshot, Surrey.
Camberwell. R. Bowden Smith, 3, Vestry Road, Camberwell, S.E.

The following donations towards the £1,000 Fund have been received, and it is hoped all those interested in the Suffrage question will do their utmost to help the Union in this direction:- Amount already acknowledged, £128 12s. 6d.; R. B. S. fags, 1s. 8d.; "Exebus," 10s.; Lieut. J. L. Cather, R.N., £1; J. E. Gorton, Esq., 1s.; "A Friend," £7; F. J. Bailey, Esq., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. M. B. Venner, 5s.; Mrs. Margaret Booth Scott, 2s. 6d.; Entrance Fees, 10s.; Mrs. Bertha Brewster, £5; Bagshot Branch—"Coolite," 1s. 6d.

THE MEN'S LEAGUE.

A new branch of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage has been formed at Anerley. The hon. secretary and treasurer is Mr. R. French, 70, Mackenzie Road, Beckenham.

The secretary of the Men's League, 40, Museum Street, W.C., will be glad to receive names and addresses of any men who will help to form a branch covering Highgate, Crouch End, Hornsey, Hampstead, Highbury, Islington, and Finchley.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC, M.P.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P., whose opposition to the women's cause is so well known, is reported to have declined to debate the subject of woman suffrage with a woman or before an audience containing women. He is now challenged by Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington, of Dublin, to a debate before an audience composed entirely of men. It will be interesting to hear the result.

MISS MARY GAWTHORPE.

Miss Mary Gawthorpe wishes to thank all those Wimbledon members who have so frequently enquired after her health, and regrets, though so long in their midst, being unable, through illness, to thank them personally.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Active preparations are being made for the Church Congress Campaign in Cambridgeshire, September 26-30. Meetings are arranged at Royston (September 26), Bly (27th), Newmarket (28th), Cambridge (29th), Huntingdon (30th), also daily open-air meetings in neighbouring villages. Among the speakers are the Hon. Mrs. Henley, Miss Maude Roydon, Miss Frances Sterling, Rev. C. Baumgarten (St. George's, Woburn Square, W.C.), Rev. A. C. Higgins (late Director of Education, Christchurch Diocese, New Zealand), Rev. C. Llewellyn Smith, of Wembley, and Rev. C. Himscliff. The Brighton branch will hold meetings from September 7 to 10, and Miss Maude Roydon will speak at a public meeting and drawing room meeting at Bath on September 19 and 20, at Wells, September 21 and 22, and at Southport on September 23. The third week in October is set apart for special effort work, when a large meeting will be addressed in London by Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy (Olive Christian Malvery), whose magnificent efforts on behalf of and work for the "submerged tenth" are well known to the world. Collecting boxes may be had from the Office, 11, St. Martin's Crescent, N.W. Collections, large and small, from farthings to sovereigns, are asked in aid of the work of the League. On the day preceding the opening of Parliament, members will march in procession to attend service at some well-known place of worship; particulars later. The Hon. Secretary is the Rev. C. Himscliff, 11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, London, N.W., from whom all information may be obtained.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

A correspondent in the *Daily Mirror* points out the danger of the international restrictions on industrial workers which Mr. Winston Churchill signed on behalf of the British Government in the International Convention. The writer points out that the women affected by these restrictions had not been consulted, and that if laws forbidding men of certain trades to work without consulting the men affected were made, the action would be considered most unjust, tyrannical, and retrograde. "Such arbitrary legislation," the letter concludes, "makes every self-respecting and public-spirited woman understand that women must have the vote, and have it soon."

WOMEN AS HEALTH VISITORS.

The London members of the Women's Sanitary Inspectors' Association entertained provincial Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors at the Tescup Inn last Saturday. In the course of many interesting speeches it was pointed out that women who had sanitary qualifications, but who were only appointed as Health Visitors, had discovered that their position, not backed up by authority, was a most unsatisfactory one. "The limitation of a woman's work to health visiting only," said Miss Charlesworth, (Shoreditch), "was disadvantageous to the work and the worker: in the interests of both, every woman appointed to the public health service ought to be invested with the full powers of a sanitary inspector, whatever special branch of work might be assigned to her." Armed with the statutory powers of an inspector a woman can see that the defects discovered in the course of her visits are remedied, but without this power she can only report to the Medical Officer of Health, thereby causing much waste of time in carrying out necessary remedies.

The September number of *Madame* contains a short and interesting article entitled "Suffragist or Suffragette?" Dealing with the woman's movement from the earliest days, it describes the rise of the militant methods. The writer concludes by saying the ejection of two women from a public meeting, where they were exactly within their legal rights, had brought the question of woman suffrage into more prominence than peaceful methods and innumerable memorials had been able hitherto to achieve.

An Oxford man, writing in the *Daily Mail* on "Reform at Oxford," says:-

"There will be an Homeric fight again when the question of women's degrees comes before Convocation. The county clergy will again swarm up to record their votes against the change, but I am inclined to think that it will pass. It is a manifest absurdity that women of proved talent, who have been taught in Oxford and Cambridge, should troop over to Dublin for a degree." We agree with the writer, that this reform will come, and before very long.

German actresses are being organised under a Women's Committee, which has just issued a report of its three months' work. The aim of the Committee is to improve the conditions of work and to remove the stigma which apparently exists in Germany. It is about to issue a pamphlet to be sent to all women connected with the stage, and has also issued an appeal to women's Associations to support the actresses in improving their legal status and economic position.

An enterprising Japanese lady, Madame Laporte, a qualified dentist, has just begun business in London on somewhat novel lines. Her address is 63, Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

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